

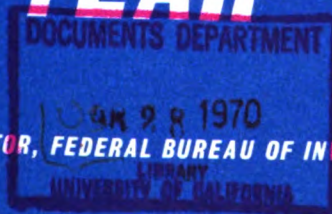
FBI

ANNUAL REPORT

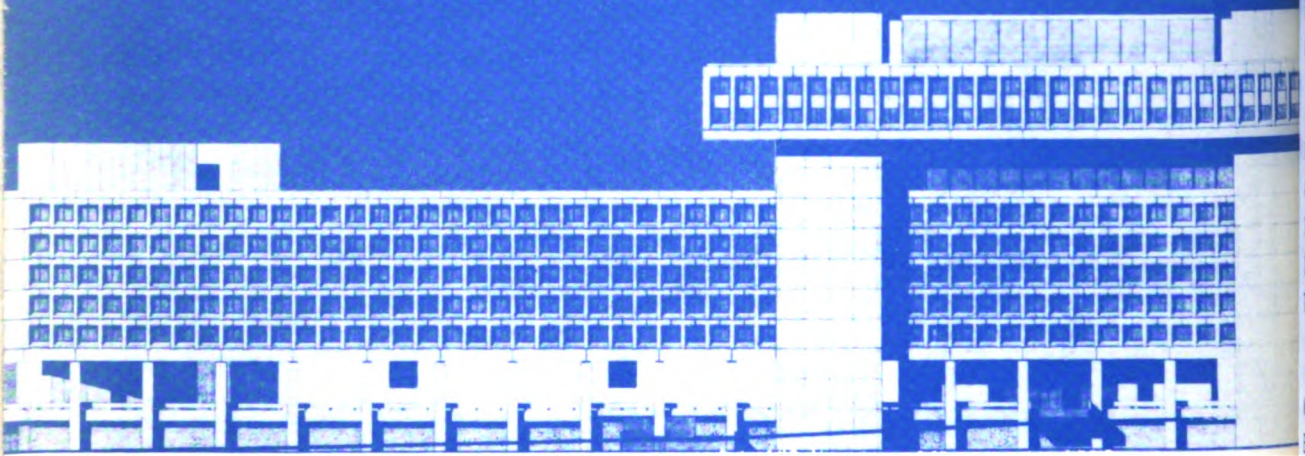


FISCAL YEAR 1967

REPORT OF JOHN EDGAR HOOVER, DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE



Building for the Future.....



NEW FBI HEADQUARTERS DESIGN

Across Pennsylvania Avenue from the Department of Justice Building between Ninth and Tenth Streets, Washington, D. C., clearance work was begun during the fiscal year on the site of the new FBI Building. Reproduced above is an architect's drawing of the new building as viewed from Ninth Street. This design has been approved by the National Capital Planning Commission.

The proposed facility will house all FBI activities, which are now situated in a number of separate locations throughout the city, as well as the Washington Field Office which handles FBI investigations in the District of Columbia.

Consistent with the FBI's role of progress, the new Headquarters will implement FBI programs to better serve the Nation and the law enforcement profession in an era of growing demands and challenges.

INTRODUCTION

SURPASSING NOTABLE PAST ACCOMPLISHMENTS THROUGHOUT THE BROAD BUT PRECISE RANGE OF ITS RESPONSIBILITIES, THE FBI REACHED NEW SUMMITS OF ACHIEVEMENT IN THE 1967 FISCAL YEAR. HERALDING A NEW AGE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT PROFICIENCY AND PERFORMANCE, FBI ACCOMPLISHMENTS STAND BOLD AND CONFIDENT BEFORE THE ENERVATING INFLUENCE OF CRIME AND SUBVERSION.

ATTAINING MORE THAN 13,000 CONVICTIONS WHICH LED TO SENTENCES TALLING MORE THAN 40,000 YEARS, THE DETERMINATION AND SKILL OF FBI INVESTIGATIVE RESPONSE LEFT CLEAR WARNING TO THE LAWLESS. OVER 97 PERCENT OF THOSE BROUGHT TO TRIAL IN FBI CASES WERE CONVICTED AND MORE THAN 88 PERCENT PLEADED GUILTY TO THE CHARGES AGAINST THEM.

FINES, SAVINGS AND RECOVERIES RETURNED TO THE GOVERNMENT FROM FBI INVESTIGATIONS REACHED AN UNPRECEDENTED SUM EXCEEDING \$278,000,000, OR \$1.53 FOR EVERY DOLLAR APPROPRIATED FOR THE FBI FOR THE YEAR.

CONVICTIONS OF A NUMBER OF HOODLUM LEADERS FROM IMPORTANT UNDERWORLD STRONGHOLDS LEFT TELLTALE SIGNS THAT ORGANIZED CRIME WAS SUFFERING FROM THE INTENSITY OF FBI PROBES. WITH RECORD CONVICTIONS POSTED IN ITS INVESTIGATIONS OF FEDERAL INTERSTATE GAMBLING AND RACKETEERING VIOLATIONS, THE FBI FURTHER DISRUPTED ORGANIZED CRIME BY DISSEMINATING OVER 287,000 ITEMS OF CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE DATA – UP MORE THAN 80,500 ITEMS FROM THE PREVIOUS YEAR – TO OTHER FEDERAL, STATE AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES WHICH USED THIS INFORMATION PRODUCTIVELY IN THEIR OWN INVESTIGATIONS.

HIGHLIGHTING A CONCERTED FBI ASSAULT INTO ALL AREAS OF CRIMINAL ACTIVITY WAS THE LOCATION OF 15,878 FUGITIVES – A NEW HIGH AND AN 11 PERCENT INCREASE OVER THE PREVIOUS YEAR. AMONG THESE WERE 14 "TOP TEN" FELONS. SWELLING CRIMES AGAINST FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS WERE COUNTERED BY A RECORD 971 CONVICTIONS IN FBI INVESTIGATIONS OF FEDERAL BANK ROBBERY, BURGLARY AND LARCENY VIOLATIONS. NEARLY 22,000 STOLEN CARS WERE RECOVERED IN FBI AUTO THEFT INVESTIGATIONS. CIVIL RIGHTS MATTERS CONTINUED TO SHARE PRIORITY FBI ATTENTION WITH THE HANDLING OF A RECORD TOTAL OF CASES.

EAGERLY SEEKING A NEW AND DYNAMIC IMAGE, THE COMMUNIST PARTY, USA, REQUIRED CLOSE FBI SCRUTINY INTO ITS INTENSIFIED ATTEMPTS TO RECRUIT AND EXPLOIT THE NATION'S YOUTH, AS WELL AS MERGE THE CIVIL RIGHTS STRUGGLE WITH STRIDENT ANTI-VIETNAM WAR PROTESTS.

THE CONVICTIONS OF TWO UNITED STATES CITIZENS FOR CONSPIRACY TO COMMIT ESPIONAGE UNMASKED THE BRAZEN AND UNRELENTING EFFORTS OF SOVIET INTELLIGENCE OPERATIONS AGAINST OUR NATION. COUPLED WITH THIS EXTERNAL FOE WERE THE MILITANT ACTIVITIES OF DOMESTIC HATE-TYPE ORGANIZATIONS WHICH REQUIRED EXTENSIVE FBI VIGILANCE TO THWART THEIR SERIOUS THREATS TO THE NATION'S INTERNAL SECURITY.

ENTHUSIASTICALLY COMMITTED TO THE PROFESSIONALIZATION OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND BOLSTERED BY PLANS FOR IMPROVED TRAINING FACILITIES, THE FBI EMBARKED DURING THE YEAR ON AN EXPANDED POLICE TRAINING PROGRAM WHICH REACHED A RECORD NUMBER OF OFFICERS. TWO SESSIONS OF THE FBI NATIONAL ACADEMY WERE ALSO HELD, BRINGING THE TOTAL NUMBER OF GRADUATES OF THIS "WEST POINT OF LAW ENFORCEMENT" TO MORE THAN 5,000 OFFICERS.

BOTH THE FBI LABORATORY AND THE FBI IDENTIFICATION DIVISIONS HANDLED RECORD NUMBERS OF REQUESTS, MANY OF WHICH WERE FOR OTHER LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES. THESE SPECIALIZED SERVICES FROM SKILLED EXPERTS CONTRIBUTED GREATLY TO FBI AND POLICE ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND FURTHER ENHANCED THE ROLE OF SCIENTIFIC CRIME DETECTION IN MODERN LAW ENFORCEMENT PERFORMANCE.

THE PILOT PHASE OF THE FBI'S ULTRAMODERN NATIONAL CRIME INFORMATION CENTER, ESTABLISHED DURING THE YEAR, HAS DRAMATICALLY DEMONSTRATED THE IMMINENT PROSPECTS OF AN INTEGRATED, NATIONWIDE LAW ENFORCEMENT COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM WHICH WILL MAKE AVAILABLE VITAL LAW ENFORCEMENT DATA TO EVERY COMMUNITY IN OUR COUNTRY WITHIN SECONDS.

WHILE FBI ACCOMPLISHMENTS ESTABLISHED NEW RECORDS IN MANY IMPORTANT AREAS, THEY ARE MORE SIGNIFICANTLY A MEASURE OF THE DILIGENCE, DETERMINATION AND VISION OF MORE THAN 15,000 FBI EMPLOYEES COMMITTED UNSWERVINGLY TO MODERNIZING AND IMPROVING THE LAW ENFORCEMENT PROFESSION.

Criminal Investigations

COMBATING CRIME

THE 1967 FISCAL YEAR witnessed an alarming and relentless increase in serious crimes. Tragically, crime's squalid growth was rooted in every major region of our Nation.

Crime gave no quarter to the dedicated network of local, state and Federal law enforcement agencies arrayed against it. It also offered little refuge to the citizen. Striving for its right to the "pursuit of Happiness," the public found scant reassurance for its labors in the ugly incidence of one serious crime on the average of every 10 seconds.

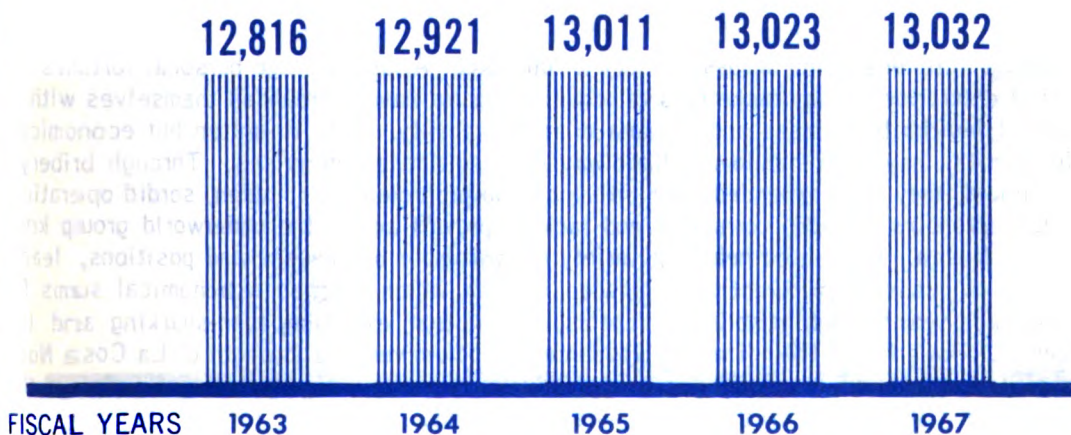
Taking up the gauntlet that crime has so defiantly flung at the feet of society, the FBI countered with record accomplishments in bringing this ominous foe before the bars of justice. Serving as a harbinger, these FBI accomplishments give clear warning to the lawless and reinforce the joint determination of law enforcement and the law-abiding public to quash criminality and restore law and order to the Nation's communities.

FBI investigations returned to the Government a record total of over 278 million dollars in fines, savings and recoveries during fiscal year 1967, or \$1.53 for every dollar appropriated for FBI operations. These investigations resulted in more than 13,000 convictions and the imposition of over 40,000 years in actual, suspended and probationary sentences for those found guilty of offenses within FBI jurisdiction.

More than 97 percent of the persons brought to trial in cases investigated by the FBI were convicted—88.4 percent on guilty pleas.



CONVICTIONS IN FBI CASES





FINES, SAVINGS AND RECOVERIES IN FBI CASES



FISCAL YEARS

An unprecedented 15,878 Federal fugitives were captured in the course of FBI investigations during the fiscal year, a significant increase of 11 percent over the previous year. Notable among these apprehensions was the location of 14 notorious felons from the FBI's "Ten Most Wanted Fugitives" list.

ORGANIZED CRIME

Nourished by the billions of dollars which reportedly feed its coffers each year, organized crime casts a sinister shadow across the face of our land. Amassing huge personal fortunes from their illicit enterprises, many racketeers of organized crime have surrounded themselves with the trappings of legitimate success and an aura of respectability. With ill-gotten but economically powerful profits, they have shouldered their way into legitimate enterprises. Through bribery of public officials, they have expanded their influence and protected their hidden, sordid operations.

Entrepreneurs of vice, corruption and rackets prevail among the underworld group known as La Cosa Nostra. Concealed behind a variety of legitimate businesses and positions, leaders of this criminal conspiracy direct a nationwide network which leeches astronomical sums from the public each year through gambling, narcotics, prostitution, extortion, loan-sharking and labor racketeering. Powerful as their financial resources are, however, the strength of La Cosa Nostra and its affiliated underworld empire lies in the ruthless brutality with which they discipline their own members and attempt to cow their opponents and victims.

Murder is a common "business" expedient for the criminal syndicate. Following a pattern

made famous by Chicago mobsters, over 40 assorted hoodlums and racketeers have been murdered in just the past three years as a result of a factional dispute traced to the criminal hierarchy at Boston, Massachusetts.

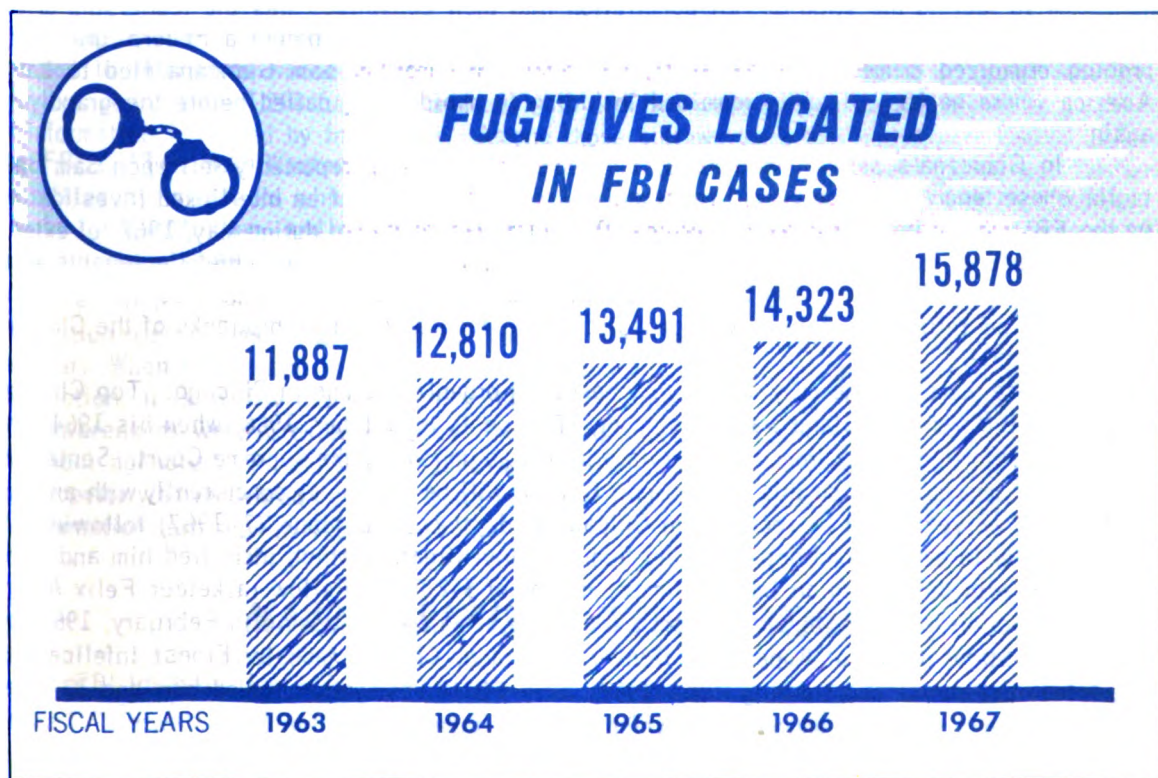
In this jungle of deceit, murder, arson, extortion and corruption, the FBI made substantial inroads during the past fiscal year.

One of the principal sources of revenue for organized crime is hoodlum-dominated and -controlled gambling enterprises. This fountain of wealth is one of the primary targets of FBI investigations designed to restrict the flow of underworld profits. With the aid of special legislation enacted by Congress since 1961 banning interstate transmission of wagering information and wagering paraphernalia, as well as interstate transportation in aid of racketeering and sports bribery, the FBI has been able to move decisively to accomplish this purpose.

During fiscal year 1967, an unparalleled record of 121 persons were convicted of violating one or more of these specially enacted statutes, an increase of 23 convictions over the previous fiscal period. In addition, fines levied against these offenders amounted to more than \$192,000, and more than 300 persons charged with these violations as a result of FBI investigations were awaiting trial at the close of the fiscal year.

However, these 121 convictions were only a part of an even greater total of 197 resulting from FBI investigations of violations pertaining to all racketeering activities.

Besides its own investigations of the hoodlum and racketeering element, the FBI regularly uncovers information relating to allied activities under the jurisdiction of other law enforcement agencies. Triggered by the immediate dissemination of more than 287,000 such items of information during the past fiscal year, some 3,600 organized crime figures were arrested and a number of



million-dollar-a-year gambling operations were raided by local, state and other Federal law enforcement authorities.

Among the illegal gambling operations cornered by the intensity of FBI investigations during the past fiscal year was an elite "floating crap game" which was flushed in a series of coordinated raids by FBI Agents in New York, New Jersey and Nevada during October, 1966. Boasting \$100,000 a night in stakes, this game was financed and controlled by one of the La Cosa Nostra "families" in New York City.

In February, 1967, an alleged La Cosa Nostra member was convicted as a result of FBI investigation for interstate gambling activities that defrauded the telephone company of over \$40,000 in long-distance revenues. He received three years in Federal prison for his efforts.

Capping a lengthy investigation replete with reports of the odious activities of a band of extortionists, the FBI uncovered a nationwide ring which specialized in blackmailing wealthy and prominent homosexuals. Under the 1961 laws that also make interstate transportation in aid of racketeering unlawful, these extortionists have been prosecuted in the past fiscal year. By the end of the fiscal year, 21 of this ring had been convicted while 34 others involved were awaiting trial.

During March, 1967, international odds maker Gilbert Lee Beckley was convicted in Federal court for violation of the Interstate Transportation in Aid of Racketeering statute. Based on exacting evidence developed from a vigorous FBI investigation, he was sentenced to 10 years in prison along with two associates who also received substantial penitentiary terms.

The following May, nationally known bookmaker Eugene A. Nolan was also found guilty of the same violation as a result of investigation by the FBI. Receiving a fine of \$20,000, he was also sentenced to eight years in a Federal penitentiary.

Also feeling the sting of FBI penetration into their conspiracy was the leadership of La Cosa Nostra. After spending a year in jail for refusing to testify before a Federal grand jury probing organized crime, La Cosa Nostra "Commission" member Sam Giancana fled to Latin America where he has allegedly remained in hiding to avoid being called before the grand jury again.

In Giancana's self-imposed exile, the reins of leadership reportedly fell upon Sam Battaglia whose tenure of office proved remarkably short. As a result of an interlinked investigation by the FBI and the Internal Revenue Service, Battaglia was convicted during May, 1967, of extorting large sums of money from a Chicago contractor. Both he and one of his chief lieutenants were later sentenced to 15-year prison terms, reportedly causing two former national hoodlum figures to be drafted from retirement, hopefully to consolidate the decimated leadership ranks of the Chicago crime syndicate.

These were not the only adversities besetting organized crime in Chicago. Top Chicago racket figure Marshall Caifano was arrested by FBI Agents in October, 1966, when his 1964 conviction for extorting money from a California oilman was upheld by the Supreme Court. Sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment on this conviction, Caifano will be serving it concurrently with another sentence of 12 years that he received in Chicago Federal court on June 27, 1967, following his plea of guilty to several charges stemming from FBI investigation which identified him and three associates with defrauding an Indiana lumber dealer of \$42,000. Fellow racketeer Felix Alderisio's conviction for extorting money from a disbarred attorney was upheld in February, 1967, by the United States Court of Appeals at Denver, Colorado. Chicago mobster Ernest Infelice was convicted in Federal court during June, 1967, after FBI investigation linked him and 13 other hoodlums with a series of major thefts which garnered them one million dollars' worth of silver and merchandise.

Elsewhere, the FBI kept unremitting pressure on the activities of organized crime and its henchmen during the past fiscal year:

In New England the FBI arrested that area's La Cosa Nostra leader in connection with an organized crime investigation involving the murder of a Providence, Rhode Island, gambling figure; in New Orleans, Louisiana, an alleged La Cosa Nostra "boss" was arrested on a charge of attempting to assault an FBI Agent investigating organized crime; at Tucson, Arizona, La Cosa Nostra "strong-arm" man Charles Battaglia was sentenced to 10 years in Federal prison and fined \$10,000 after FBI investigation revealed his extortion of a business firm engaged in interstate commerce; and at Boston, Massachusetts, information obtained by the FBI aided local authorities in convicting La Cosa Nostra member Ralph Lamattina as an accessory in two of the more than 40 gangland slayings that city has experienced since 1964.

In the East, La Cosa Nostra Commission member Carlo Gambino has sought the refuge of semi-retirement; the Joseph Bonanno "family" of La Cosa Nostra has splintered into three violently opposed groups; La Cosa Nostra racket figure John Franzese was convicted in Federal court for masterminding a series of interstate bank robberies; and La Cosa Nostra "enforcer" Michael Scandifia was sentenced to six years in prison for violating Federal laws.

CRIMINAL INFORMANTS

Informants provide a bedrock for logical, economical and productive investigative inquiry. As sources of knowledge into criminal activities, they are invaluable in directing attention to crimes and criminals which otherwise might pass unnoticed by even the most thorough and diligent investigations. Quite often, information received from these sources will enable the FBI to prevent the commission of serious crimes that endanger lives and property.

Much of the success achieved by FBI investigations during fiscal year 1967 can be attributed to informants whose efforts produced increased accomplishments in all areas over the previous year. Over 4,200 fugitives and subjects of FBI investigations were arrested as a result of information furnished by informants. Among those outlaws were two individuals wanted under the FBI's "Ten Most Wanted Fugitives" program. Prompt, effective investigation was further facilitated by informants who provided information leading to the location of 1,598 FBI subjects sought for questioning, and the recovery of stolen money and property valued at more than 13 million dollars, an increase of 20 percent above fiscal year 1966.

While informants substantially assisted the FBI in discharging its responsibilities, their information also proved to be of immense value to other law enforcement agencies during the fiscal year. When information is received from an informant concerning violations outside the FBI's jurisdiction, it is swiftly disseminated to the responsible authorities. By this procedure alone, 428 lawbreakers were arrested by other Federal agencies and 5,556 by local and state law enforcement agencies. In addition, in this same period nearly 10 million dollars in stolen money and property was recovered by local, state and other Federal law enforcement agencies as a result of information furnished by FBI informants.

MAJOR CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS

FBI investigative jurisdiction is explicitly defined by law and covers some 175 investigative matters. A brief account of some of the major categories investigated by the FBI and the accomplishments achieved in each during the 1967 fiscal year follows.

ANTI-RACKETEERING AND LABOR-MANAGEMENT ACTS

Generally investigations in this category involve reported violations arising from the conduct of representatives of labor unions and businesses engaged in interstate commerce, as well as the actions of racketeers to influence either.

Anti-racketeering investigations pertain to extortionate payoffs, usually to labor representatives or racketeers, who obstruct interstate commerce by threats, force or violence.

The Labor Management Relations Act of 1947 is violated when representatives of business management make illegal payments to labor officials in return for favorable union considerations.

The Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959 contains a number of criminal provisions which are under the investigative jurisdiction of the FBI. These apply principally to embezzlement of union funds, certain background qualifications for union officers, extortionate picketing and deprivation of rights of union members by threats, force or violence.

Also in this category of FBI investigations are the provisions of the Welfare and Pension Plans Disclosure Act which covers embezzlement from union welfare and pension plans, payoffs to persons connected with these plans and false statements relating to the plans.

There were 57 convictions for violations of these Acts during the fiscal year, an increase of 12 over the previous period.

Characteristic of FBI responsibility for certain provisions of the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959 was the investigation of Alexander DiBrizzi, an official of the International Longshoremen's Association (ILA) and reputedly a La Cosa Nostra member. Following an extensive FBI investigation, DiBrizzi was convicted in Federal court during April, 1967, of embezzling \$3,000 in ILA funds. He was fined \$1,500 and placed on probation for two years. Even more significant, however, is the fact that DiBrizzi, who for many years has been recognized as a powerful labor racketeer on the New York docks, will, as a result of this conviction, be prohibited from holding an official position with a labor organization for a period of five years.

ASSAULTING OR KILLING A FEDERAL OFFICER

The FBI has primary jurisdiction in investigations involving the killing, assaulting, resisting, opposing, impeding, intimidation of, or interfering with certain Federal officers engaged in, or as the result of, the performance of their official duties. During the fiscal year, 45 convictions resulted from investigations of reported violations of this law, three more than in the prior fiscal year.

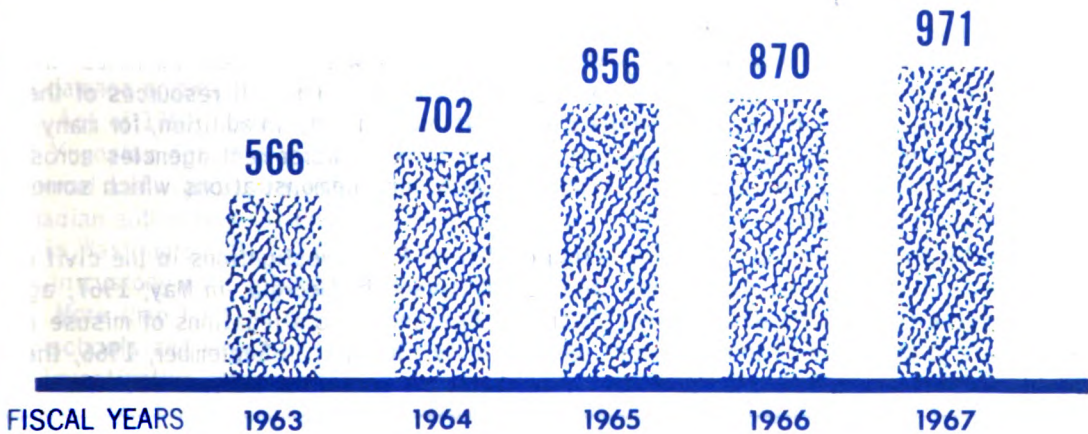
FBI Agents at Los Angeles, California, have dramatically captured in a tear gas raid heavily armed Victor Jerald Bono and Florencio Lopez Mationg, who were sought as two of the FBI's "Ten Most Wanted Fugitives," for their alleged slaying of two Border Patrol Officers on June 17, 1967, in a remote mountain cabin near Anza, California. The bodies of the murdered men were found handcuffed together around an old stove, each shot in the head. Bono and Mationg, both suspected narcotics smugglers, are charged — along with two other accomplices who were arrested earlier — with killing the victim officers.

BANK ROBBERIES, BURGLARIES AND LARCENIES

Criminal assaults against financial institutions reached an all-time high in fiscal year 1967, with increased violations recorded for robbery, burglary and larceny. Consistent with the alarming rise in these violations during recent years, the current level dwarfs those committed by the notorious interstate gangs of the 1930's.



FEDERAL BANK ROBBERY STATUTE CONVICTIONS



Heartening, however, are the FBI accomplishments in this type of crime during the fiscal year. An all-time high of 2,259 reported violations were investigated. A total of 366 fugitives wanted for these crimes were apprehended and there were recoveries of more than two million dollars in stolen money and property.

Prominent among the record 971 convictions resulting from FBI investigations of these crimes during the fiscal year was the case involving a gang of New York hoodlums under the direction of La Cosa Nostra racketeer John "Sonny" Franzese. In a three-month period Franzese and his mob, which included fellow La Cosa Nostra member Anthony Salvatore Polisi, robbed six banks in three states of loot in excess of \$100,000. In April, 1967, Franzese was sentenced to 50 years in Federal prison along with Polisi who received 15 years. The entire gang received total minimum sentences of 123 years.

BRIBERY AND CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The conscientious conduct of Government employees in the administration of their public responsibilities is essential to the proper and efficient operation of a democratic form of government. For this reason, violations of this category of laws are among the most important criminal cases within the jurisdiction of the FBI.

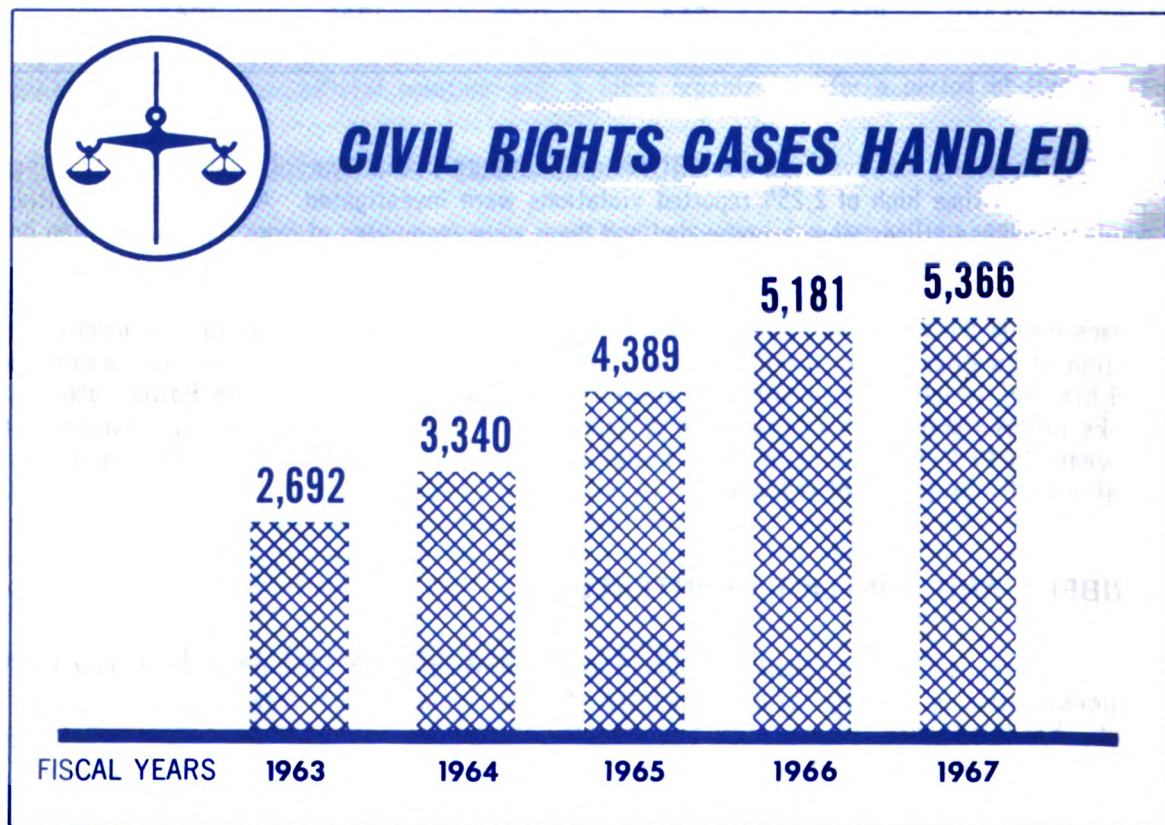
During fiscal year 1967, FBI investigations of Bribery and Conflict of Interest violations resulted in 17 convictions.

CIVIL RIGHTS

The FBI handled 5,366 civil rights cases in fiscal year 1967. No investigation conducted by the FBI receives more prompt or vigorous attention than that initiated on receipt of reports alleging violations of the civil rights statutes. An impartial investigation is immediately instituted by experienced, specially trained investigative personnel, and the facts, without opinion, are swiftly furnished to the Department of Justice for a determination as to what prosecution or further investigative action is required. However, in the course of these investigations, it is not within the authority of the FBI to arrogate local police responsibility of maintaining the peace or providing protection for individuals when such circumstances appear warranted.

While the maintenance of law and order in civil rights demonstrations and conflicts involving civil rights issues is the primary duty of local and state law enforcement agencies, the FBI extends numerous services to assist them in this responsibility. The full resources of the FBI Laboratory and the FBI Identification Divisions are available to them. In addition, for many years the FBI has provided civil rights courses and lectures to law enforcement agencies across the Nation, and these include training in the control of mobs and demonstrations which sometimes grow from civil rights protests.

The objective, thorough and painstaking quality of FBI investigations in the civil rights field was demonstrated by the indictments obtained at Savannah, Georgia, in May, 1967, against two candidates for office and three county officials. Responding to allegations of misuse of absentee ballots in primary elections held in Liberty County, Georgia, in September, 1966, the FBI



conducted an exhaustive investigation entailing over 500 interviews and the review of 15,000 documents, which resulted in the five indictments.

Following the shooting into and burning of the Forrest County, Mississippi, home of Vernon Ferdinand Dahmer, Sr., who died later the same day of this attack, on January 10, 1966, an around-the-clock FBI investigation swiftly identified 15 members of the White Knights of the Ku Klux Klan of Mississippi as having been involved in this brutal assault. These Klansmen were indicted by a Federal Grand Jury in June, 1966, for conspiring to deprive Dahmer, a local leader in the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, of his civil rights. The case was resubmitted to a Federal Grand Jury, since certain minority groups including Negroes had been excluded from the original jury panel, and in February, 1967, twelve of the original fifteen Klan members were reindicted.

The interstate transportation of explosives with intent to use them in an intimidating manner to damage or destroy certain private and public properties is a criminal violation of the Civil Rights Act of 1960. One such reported violation during fiscal year 1967 was the January bombing of Yugoslav diplomatic establishments in six major cities in the United States and Canada. Widespread and vigorous investigation of this bombing conspiracy continues with the cooperation of Canadian authorities. At the close of the fiscal year, one subject in this investigation had been jailed in Washington, D. C., by the United States District Court, which stipulated that he would remain in custody until willing to testify fully.

More than 1,600 allegations of discrimination in public accommodations, public facilities, public schools and employment under the provisions of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 came to the FBI's investigative attention during the fiscal year. Although this Act imposes no criminal penalties for discrimination, FBI investigations of complaints alleging violations of this statute have frequently resulted in voluntary compliance by the offending management involved. Where cooperation is not achieved voluntarily, FBI investigations have enabled the Department of Justice to file a number of civil suits and achieve compliance through the courts.

An example of this is the decision by a Federal court in Louisiana which in July, 1966, directed 93 restaurants to begin serving Negro customers following the contention by these establishments that they were an association of private clubs. The court, as a result of FBI investigation, found the restaurant association to be nothing but a sham concocted for no other purpose than to exclude Negroes from being served.

CRIMES ABOARD AIRCRAFT AND ON HIGH SEAS

Aircraft piracy, intimidating or threatening flight crews and attendants, the commission of other major crimes aboard an aircraft in flight, carrying concealed, deadly weapons aboard aircraft and the false reporting of any of these violations are all punishable by Federal statute. FBI investigations in the past fiscal year accounted for 11 convictions for violations in this category, an increase of four over the previous year.

Fifty-one convictions – exceeding the fiscal year 1966 by 19 – and fines, savings and recoveries of nearly \$69,000 highlighted FBI accomplishments this past year in the investigations of major crimes committed on the high seas aboard American vessels or aircraft as well as certain other violations dealing with shipping and piracy within the maritime jurisdiction of the United States.

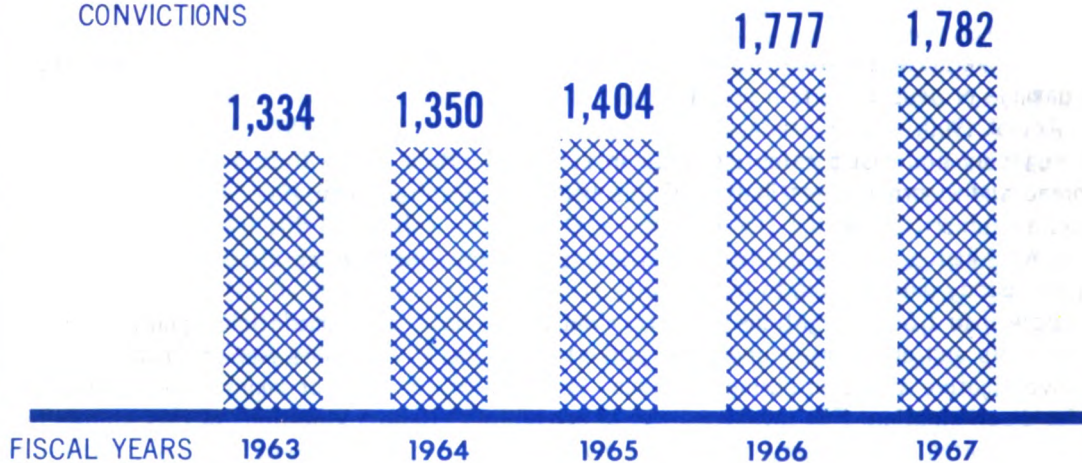
CRIMES ON GOVERNMENT AND INDIAN RESERVATIONS

Leading to an unprecedented total of 1,782 convictions, FBI investigations of crimes on Government and Indian reservations continued the pace of record accomplishments for these viola-



CRIMES ON GOVERNMENT AND INDIAN RESERVATIONS

CONVICTIONS



tions in recent fiscal years. The past year's investigations by the FBI for these crimes resulted in total sentences of more than 2,232 years imposed on offenders, including two life sentences; fines, savings and recoveries exceeding \$140,000; and the location of 374 fugitives wanted for these offenses.

EXTORTION AND KIDNAPING

FBI investigations during the fiscal year led to 29 convictions for extortion with actual, suspended and probationary sentences exceeding 86 years. In addition, investigations by FBI Agents in this category of crime were also responsible for the apprehension of 50 fugitives.

Extortion, one of the most heinous of crimes, is a violation of Federal statute when a threat to kill, kidnap or injure a person or his property or a demand for ransom for the release of a kidnaped person is sent through the United States mail or transmitted interstate by any means. These threats are sometimes directed toward the operations of a business establishment as was one such case encountered by the FBI during the year. Under a demand for \$210,000, made through anonymous telephone calls and letters, a 256-store discount chain was threatened with bombing unless the sum was paid. During an extensive and penetrating FBI investigation in which the extortionist was successfully located and arrested, an unexploded bomb was located in one of the discount stores. This discovery clearly proved his warped intentions and possibly prevented the wanton killing and maiming of countless customers and employees of the store.

In April, 1967, four individuals were sentenced to life imprisonment as a result of FBI investigation which identified them with the abduction of a 19-year-old girl at Kansas City, Missouri, who was repeatedly raped by her abductors and a number of other men. This type of viola-

tion of the Federal kidnaping statute was not uncommon among FBI investigations which, during the year, were responsible for five other life sentences and a total of 39 convictions.

FEDERAL RESERVE ACT

This Act provides criminal penalties for embezzlement and related offenses by officers and employees of banks and certain other financial institutions, the deposits of which are insured by designated Federal insurance agencies. During the fiscal year there were 3,157 violations reported to the FBI for investigation involving the alleged embezzlement or misappropriation of over 20 million dollars. These investigations produced fines and recoveries of more than \$7,600,000 and were responsible for 669 convictions, the highest total for this violation in the FBI's history.

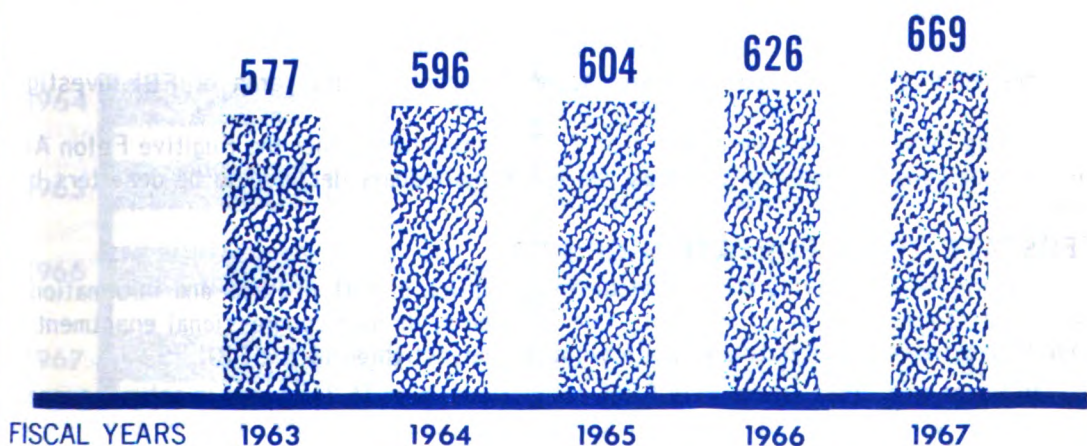
FRAUD AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT

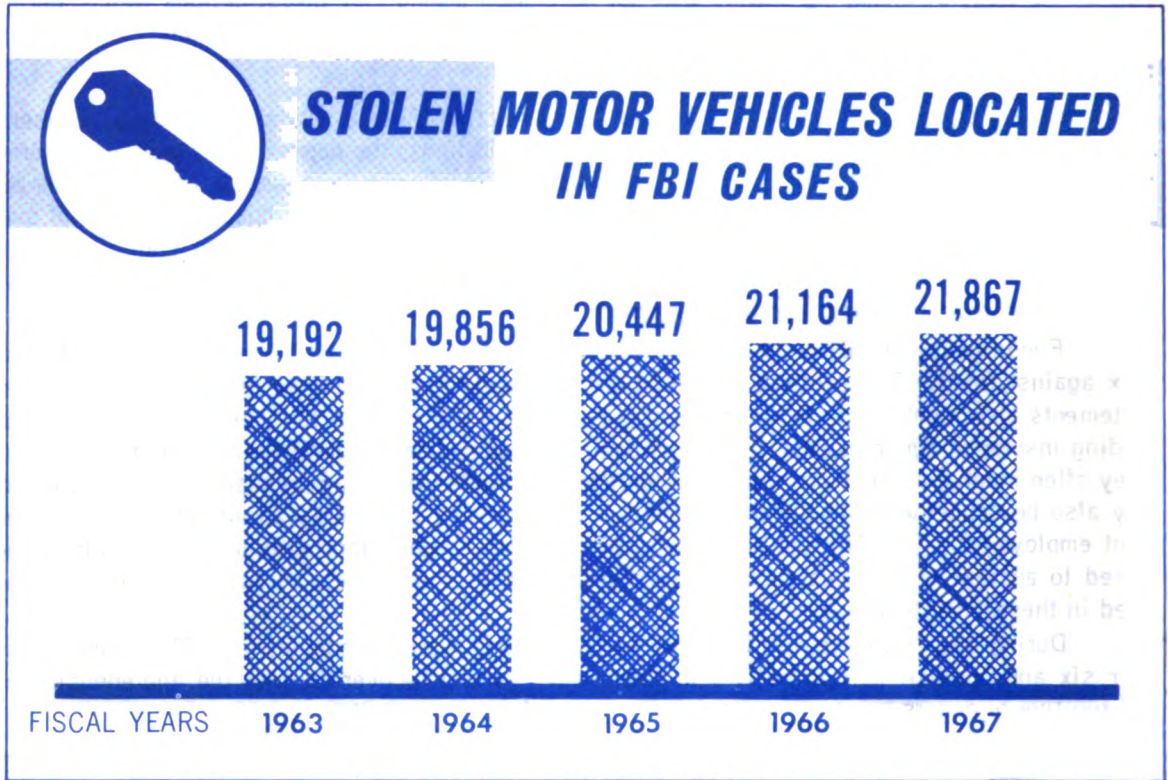
Fundamental to FBI responsibility is the protection of the vast Federal Government complex against fraud. These offenses, which are frequently complicated in nature, relate to false statements and claims made to Government agencies and their contractors, as well as to Federal lending insurance agencies, the Veterans Administration and the Federal Housing Administration. They often involve multimillion-dollar procurement contracts affecting purchases and supplies, but may also be concerned with the truthfulness of information furnished by an applicant for Government employment. The FBI has an expert staff of Special Agent accountants which is often required to analyze voluminous financial records to isolate spurious claims and payments encountered in these investigations.

During the fiscal year, FBI fraud investigations were responsible for 314 convictions, over six and one-half million dollars in fines, savings and recoveries, and the apprehension of 117 fugitive offenders.



CONVICTIONS FOR BANK EMBEZZLEMENTS AND RELATED OFFENSES





Even more important, however, FBI investigations frequently provide Government agencies necessary information for their administrators to use in correcting internal weaknesses and designing control procedures which will thwart future fraud attempts.

FUGITIVES

The location of fugitives wanted for Federal and state crimes, as well as deserters sought by the military services, is an important commitment in FBI investigative operations. During fiscal year 1967, an unprecedented total of 15,878 fugitives of all types were apprehended in FBI cases. This represented a substantial increase of 11 percent over the previous year and was the eighth consecutive year to see increased accomplishments in this area of FBI investigative activity.

Among these fugitives were more than 3,200 apprehended under the Fugitive Felon Act for state and local law enforcement agencies and 6,242 individuals declared to be deserters by the military.

INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION CRIMES

Federal laws involving the interstate transportation of certain items and information form a significant segment of FBI jurisdiction. Over the years, through congressional enactment, they now encompass more than a dozen separate violations investigated by the FBI.

In fiscal year 1967, there were 5,908 convictions, over 16,745 years in actual, suspended and probationary sentences imposed, nearly 76 million dollars in fines, savings and recoveries compiled, and 2,129 fugitives located as a result of FBI investigations of this group of offenses.

FBI investigations of violations of the Interstate Transportation of Stolen Motor Vehicle

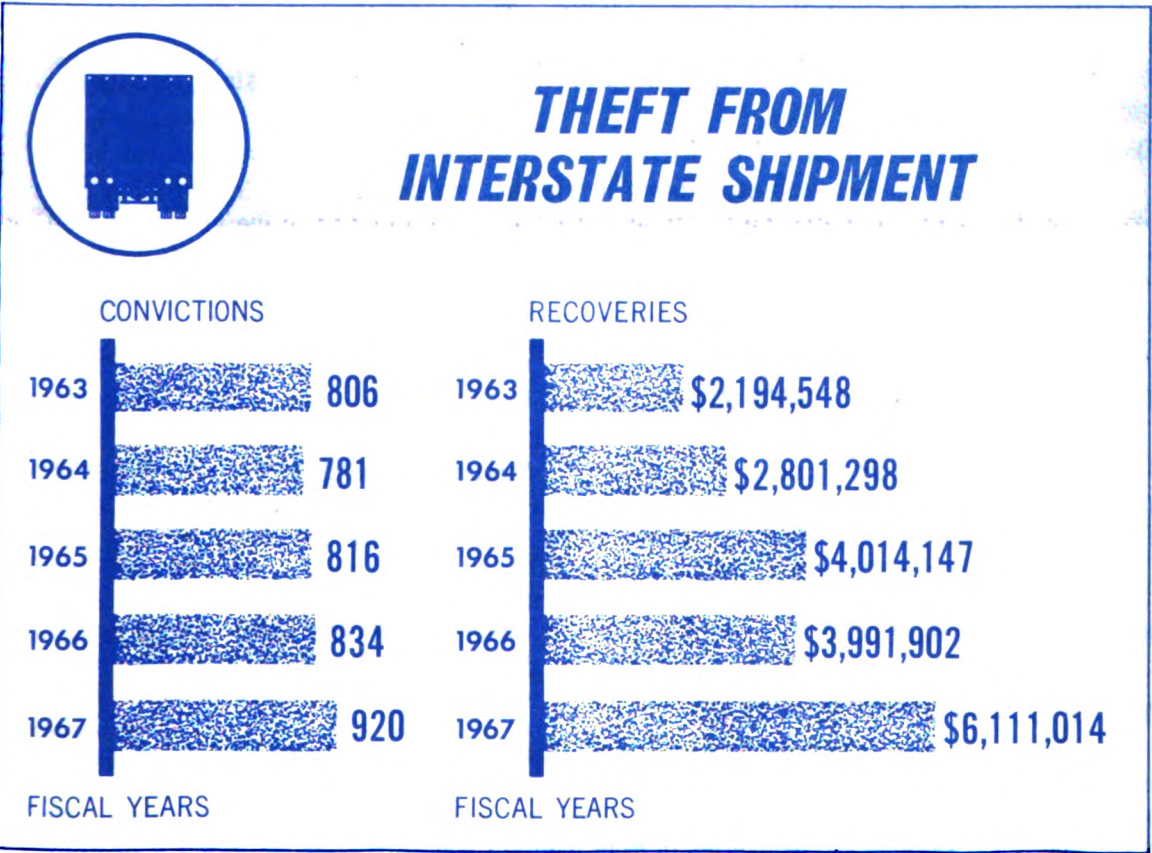
or Aircraft statute accounted for the recovery of 21,867 automobiles, a record high. The gravity of the auto theft problem lies not only in the number and value of the cars stolen, but also in the fact that stolen cars are frequently used in the commission of other crimes and these offenses are a breeding ground of more serious crime careers for youthful offenders.

Professionally skilled automobile theft rings which regularly transport large numbers of stolen automobiles in interstate commerce continue to be a demanding investigative challenge to the FBI. At the close of the fiscal year there were more than 70 active automobile theft rings under investigation. One such investigation completed during the year resulted in the conviction of 14 persons who were involved in the theft of 34 automobiles valued in excess of \$136,000.

Convictions derived from FBI investigation of other violations in this category of interstate crimes were: 965 for interstate transportation of stolen property; 97 for interstate transportation in aid of racketeering; 21 for interstate transmission of wagering information; 13 for interstate transportation of stolen cattle; 12 for interstate transportation of obscene matter; and 3 each for interstate transportation of lottery tickets and wagering paraphernalia.

IRREGULARITIES IN FEDERAL PENAL INSTITUTIONS

The FBI has the responsibility of investigating the introduction of contraband into Federal penal and correctional institutions, including the causing, assisting or conspiring to cause any mutiny or riot in these places of incarceration. During the fiscal year, FBI investigations resulted in 12 convictions in this category.



NATIONAL BANKRUPTCY ACT

Violations of this Act result from the concealment of assets from the Bankruptcy Court and related offenses. In recent years these investigations have taken on added importance due to numerous planned bankruptcies engineered by the criminal underworld in violation of the statute. These schemes, commonly known in underworld parlance as "scam" operations, involve the acquisition or control of primarily mercantile establishments by the hoodlum element through intimidation, extortion, or loan-sharking operations. The firm is then rapidly mulcted of its assets in below-cost sales of its inventory and any additional merchandise that can quickly be secured on credit. With the business laid barren, it is placed in bankruptcy while its erstwhile hoodlum owners or operators scurry to hide their ill-gotten profits.

FBI investigations during the fiscal year of violations of this Act resulted in 48 convictions.

NATIONAL AND FEDERAL FIREARMS ACTS

Paralleling a growing national concern with indiscriminate possession and acquisition of firearms, FBI investigations during the fiscal year led to increased convictions of more than 60 percent over the previous year for violations of these Acts. Six fugitives were also located and actual, suspended and probationary sentences imposed on offenders amounted to more than 114 years.

Although primary investigative jurisdiction for violations of these statutes is vested in the United States Treasury Department, the FBI has jurisdiction in those cases arising from Federal offenses within its investigative responsibility. These violations generally apply to the unlawful possession of certain types of firearms, the transportation interstate of firearms by certain felons, or those charged with felonies, and the interstate transportation of stolen or altered firearms.

THEFT OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY

The stepped-up American commitment in Vietnam and the corresponding inflation of material procurements for our Armed Forces have caused a substantial rise in the number of thefts of Government property. In one case alone during the year, the FBI recovered property worth nearly \$573,000 which had been stolen from a military supply depot.

FBI investigations of this crime in the fiscal year were responsible for 565 convictions, 220 fugitives located and almost three and one-half million dollars in savings and recoveries.

THEFT FROM INTERSTATE SHIPMENT

The unfettered flow of goods and materials throughout our Nation is vital to the dynamic American economy. Unfortunately, this stream of interstate commerce is also the object of frequent criminal attacks ranging from daring and skillful hijackings to petty pilferage on the shipping docks of commercial carriers. These thefts from interstate shipments receive vigorous "within-the-hour" investigative attention from the FBI.

In the fiscal year, FBI investigations led to 920 convictions for thefts from interstate shipments—an increase of 86 over the previous year. Savings and recoveries reached an all-time high of \$6,111,014.

WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC ACT

Enacted into law in 1910, this Act prohibits the interstate transportation of women for prostitution, debauchery or other immoral purposes. This ageless crime required extensive FBI investigative efforts during the fiscal year which led to 81 convictions with sentences of 323 years, and fines, savings and recoveries of more than \$23,000.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR THE 1967 FISCAL YEAR

CLASSIFICATION TITLE	CONVIC- TIONS	ACTUAL, SUSPENDED AND PROBATIONARY SENTENCES *			FINES IMPOSED	SAVINGS AND RECOVERIES	FUGITIVES LOCATED
		Years	Months	Days			
TOTALS	13,032	40,611	5	19	\$2,014,773	\$276,385,028	15,878
ADMIRALTY MATTERS						5,278,147	
ALIEN PROPERTY CUSTODIAN MATTERS						1,483,273	
ANTIRACKETEERING	10	70	6		35,000	215,360	6
ANTITRUST	48	13	8	4	681,350	12,037,124	
ASCERTAINING FINANCIAL ABILITY						2,604,357	
ASSAULTING OR KILLING A FEDERAL OFFICER	45	113	5	4			12
AUTOMOBILE INFORMATION DISCLOSURE ACT	3				2,600		
BANK ROBBERY, BURGLARY AND LARCENY	971	10,692	4		133,400	2,151,845	366
BILLS OF LADING ACT	2				250		1
BOMBING MATTERS	1	2					1
BOND DEFAULT	68	190	3	20	2,150		163
BRIBERY AND CONFLICT OF INTEREST	17	31	4		7,110	200	8
CIVIL RIGHTS	2	20				1,250,000	13
CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1964						600,033	
CONTEMPT OF COURT	13	2	2	10	325		
COPYRIGHTS							1
COURT OF CLAIMS						22,311,115	
CRIME ABOARD AIRCRAFT	11	49	10	10	400		
CRIMES ON THE HIGH SEAS	51	58	6	28	1,200	67,590	20
DESERTION, HARBORING DESERTERS, ENTICING TO DESERT	13	30	6		200		6,242
DESTRUCTION OF AIRCRAFT	1	4				600	
DESTRUCTION OF INTERSTATE PROPERTY	3	15					
ESCAPED FEDERAL PRISONERS, PAROLE, PROBATION, AND CONDITIONAL RELEASE VIOLATORS	319	530	2	24		11,595	1,625
ESPIONAGE	3	45				492,222	
EXTORTION	29	86	4	1	800	200	50
FALSELY CLAIMING CITIZENSHIP	3	4					1
FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION MATTERS	85	151	1	7	62,200	114,016	35
FEDERAL LENDING AND INSURANCE AGENCIES	8	15	7		500	22,480	2
FEDERAL TORT CLAIMS ACT						90,497,641	
FEDERAL TRAIN WRECK STATUTE	6	70	3	18		54	2
FOREIGN POLICE COOPERATION						9,000	
FRAUD AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT	168	279	7	21	144,495	6,278,522	67
GOVERNMENT AND INDIAN RESERVATION MATTERS	1,782	2,232	11	25	48,379	91,652	374
HARBORING FUGITIVES	7	13	3				3
ILLEGAL WEARING OF UNIFORM AND RELATED STATUTES	99	63	11	15	1,840		39
IMPERSONATION	45	101	11	1	350	4,813	47
INTERSTATE TRANSMISSION OF WAGERING INFORMATION	21	52	8		60,300	1,393	21
INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION IN AID OF RACKETEERING	97	380		3	131,750	37,889	113

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR THE 1967 FISCAL YEAR

CLASSIFICATION TITLE	CONVIC TIONS	ACTUAL SUSPENDED AND PROBATIONARY SENTENCES *			FINES IMPOSED	SAVINGS AND RECOVERIES	FUGITIVES LOCATED
		Years	Months	Days			
INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF LOTTERY TICKETS	3	3			400	2 780	
INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF OBSCENE MATTER	12	38	2	18	1 500		20
INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF STOLEN CATTLE	13	31	9			2 750	
INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF STOLEN MOTOR VEHICLES OR AIRCRAFT **	4 794	12 438		15	79 585	34 643 457	1 234
INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF STOLEN PROPERTY	965	3 796	1	4	57 250	40 877 676	740
INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF WAGERING PARAPHERNALIA	3	7	6			2 739	1
IRREGULARITIES IN FEDERAL PENAL INSTITUTIONS	12	28	10	10			
KIDNAPING	39	435				7 850	31
LABOR MANAGEMENT RELATIONS ACT	7	11	6		8 500	500	
LABOR-MANAGEMENT REPORTING AND DISCLOSURE ACT OF 1959	39	152	3	2	10 100	36 939	8
MAIL FRAUDS	18	56			3 500	15 000	5
MISCELLANEOUS	29	46	8	1	26 250	13 818 525	
NATIONAL AND FEDERAL FIREARMS ACTS	34	114	9			725	6
NATIONAL BANK AND FEDERAL RESERVE ACTS - BANKS	533	1 605	5	21	77 175	7 254 740	100
NATIONAL BANK AND FEDERAL RESERVE ACTS - FEDERAL CREDIT UNION	62	209	10	11	4 250	75 448	21
NATIONAL BANK AND FEDERAL RESERVE ACTS - SAVINGS AND LOAN	74	189	9	2	20 700	217 222	15
NATIONAL BANKRUPTCY ACT	48	221	3	2	104 671	2 520 492	15
OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE	9	20	8		9 500		10
PASSPORTS AND VISAS	1	3					
PATENTS	1	5					
PERJURY	14	54	8		6 000		6
RENEGOTIATION ACT						21 535 000	
SELECTIVE SERVICE ACT 1948	763	2 093	11	1	48 950	700	539
SWITCHBLADE KNIFE ACT	4	11	6	1			1
THEFT FROM INTERSTATE SHIPMENT	920	1 990	9	10	49 385	6 111 014	362
THEFT EMBEZZLEMENT OR ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY	565	1 246	1		72 758	3 497 964	220
UNAUTHORIZED PUBLICATION OR USE OF COMMUNICATIONS	3				250		1
UNLAWFUL FLIGHT TO AVOID PROSECUTION CONFINEMENT OR THE GIVING OF TESTIMONY	1	5				104 057	3 242
VETERANS ADMINISTRATION MATTERS	53	148	2		99 150	68 114	13
WAR RISK INSURANCE						17 700	
WELFARE AND PENSION PLANS DISCLOSURE ACT	1	3				9 000	1
WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC ACT	81	323			20 300	3 515	75

* LIFE SENTENCES 11

** AUTOS RECOVERED - 21 867



Counterintelligence Activities

PROTECTING DEMOCRACY

DETECTING THE LABYRINTH of domestic and foreign enemies of the United States is both a fundamental and challenging duty of the FBI. Charged with this responsibility by Presidential Directive of September 6, 1939, which also bestowed authority for correlating all information relating to internal security matters, the FBI has kept unrelenting investigative pressure on internal and external agents of subversion. FBI responsibility, however, does not extend to foreign countries.

While accomplishments in these investigations, due to compelling security considerations, cannot be fully disclosed, the results are disseminated widely throughout the Executive Branch of the Government in order that appropriate protective action may be taken by interested Federal agencies. Essentially, these investigations are designed to alert Government officials to insidious threats that imperil our national security and our democratic form of government.

COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES

Invigorated by its first National Convention since 1959, held in June, 1966, and bolstered by certain legal victories, the Communist Party, USA, entered the fiscal year with hopeful programs to establish a broad front encompassing youth, labor, civil rights and foreign policy. Smarting from barbs that it had become a haven for the weary, and faced with the youthful challenge of the New Left, Party leaders relinquished some leadership positions in an effort to regenerate its hierarchy and improve its image with a limited infusion of young Marxists.

Although older rank-and-file Party stalwarts warily termed this new generation "too active," leading communists eagerly roamed the academic community during the 1966-67 school year making 54 speaking appearances at college campuses in their appeal to youth. In March, 1967, Michael Zagarell, National Youth Director of the Communist Party, USA, stressed the need for building a mass socialist (communist) movement based on the increased radicalization of American youth and called for intensified recruitment and educational campaigns to implement a revitalized program to secure new Party members. In pursuance of this objective, the Party held schools at a camp near Wingdale, New York, to educate a cadre of youth who, like the fledgling DuBois Clubs, could communicate with and train neophyte Marxists. Mindful of the libertarian philosophy that is vogue among many of today's youth, Party leadership believed it necessary to remind its charges that while it recognized "romances" would happen during the school encampment, those so involved should not do anything that would reflect unfavorably on the movement "regardless of your views on morality or your practice at home."

American communists have long sought to influence the labor movement in a significant manner. Shifting away from behind-the-scenes efforts to manipulate unionism, the Party attempted during the fiscal year to penetrate the trade union movement by actively seeking leadership roles. In the hope of "killing two birds with one stone," the Party leadership sought to champion unionism while condemning the Vietnam war.

Characterizing the war in Vietnam as a bonanza for the big monopolies, the Party's theoretical organ, "Political Affairs," in its issue of March, 1967, strove to further unite the labor movement with anti-Vietnam war protests. Linking reaction with racism, this publication in its November, 1966, issue also appealed to all communists and class-conscious people to join the civil rights struggle by speaking out, through local unions, with renewed vigor against Rightist reaction.

Merging the struggle for civil rights with the Vietnam war protest movement occupied much of the Communist Party's efforts during the fiscal year. Speaking before the National Committee, CPUSA, in December, 1966, National Chairman Henry Winston suggested that white backlash was a weapon of the monopolists and the ultra-right to conceal their drive against the rights of Negroes. West Coast Party leader Roscoe Proctor, writing in the March, 1967, issue of "Political Affairs," embraced civil rights extremists by calling for Marxist-Leninists to provide more "flesh and bone" to the inflammatory slogans of Black Power groups. He called for Party programs and guidelines around which the black masses could be mobilized in day-to-day struggles to improve their conditions of life.

Using the Vietnam conflict as a fulcrum to enhance its positions on all foreign and domestic issues, the Party has incessantly demanded an immediate unilateral cease fire and a withdrawal of all United States forces from Vietnam. Branding the Nation's military commitment there as imperialistic, genocidal, and fascistic, it has carefully cultivated its position among dissidents that the Government's policy serves monopoly interests which resist domestic reform programs that this "dirty war" has displaced.

Stepping out under its own banner for the first time in eight years, the Party had a large contingent marching in the anti-Vietnam Spring Mobilization protest held in New York City during April, 1967. Hoping to woo activist youth in this protest movement, the Party issued a directive opposing the draft. No less a person than Communist Party General Secretary Gus Hall helped stir the pot of dissent by acknowledging at San Francisco, California, during May, 1967, that the Party was making preparations to support two candidates to mobilize a grass-roots movement for peace in Vietnam at the 1968 polls.

At a New York May Day Rally, Party theoretician Herbert Aptheker clamored for an independent political movement that would offer the people of the United States in the presidential elections in 1968 "a real and meaningful alternative to the present suicidal course of President Johnson and the war hawks." Supporting convicted boxer Muhammad Ali (Cassius Clay) in his refusal to fight in Vietnam, Aptheker also warned that social advance for minority groups is inextricably bound to and stunted by United States involvement in the "Vietnam atrocity."

Fulfillment of a long-frustrated desire to again publish its own daily newspaper came significantly closer to realization through the reported inheritance by the Communist Party, USA, of a one-million-dollar share from the estate of a deceased Brooklyn, New York, builder. Ebullient over this windfall, Gus Hall projected the future orientation of this publication as uniting the "magnificent traditions and experiences" of the Old Left with emerging New Left forces. The relationship of this new paper with the Communist Party, he said, should be open and proud.

As war clouds collided over the Middle East at the close of the fiscal year, the Communist Party, USA, found much of its membership in agonizing conflict with its Soviet masters. Numerous comrades, in spite of the vociferous Soviet denunciation of Israel, embarrassed disciplined Party leadership by collecting money, blood and equipment for the Israeli armed forces. This split in loyalties is far from resolved and promises to have a long-lasting effect on the Party.

LEGAL ACTIVITIES

In December, 1962, the Communist Party, USA, was found guilty in United States District Court, Washington, D. C., of failure to register with the Attorney General under the Internal Security Act of 1950 and to file a registration statement. This conviction was overturned by the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia the following year.

A petition by the Government for a writ of certiorari was denied by the United States Supreme Court in June, 1964. However, in November, 1965, the Party was again found guilty of

failure to register and file the registration statement, as a result of an indictment returned against it the previous February. This decision was again appealed to the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia, which reversed the conviction on March 3, 1967. The court concluded that the Internal Security Act, as applied in this instance, was "hopelessly at odds" with the protection afforded in the Fifth Amendment against self-incrimination.

On April 3, 1967, the Department of Justice announced that it would not appeal this decision.

COMMUNIST FRONT ORGANIZATIONS

Propagandizing and exploiting the masses for its own purpose are central dogmas of the Communist Party, USA. During the fiscal year the Party continued to focus its attention on youth, Negro, trade union and peace matters. Through existing organizations already active in these areas, and its own organized for the purpose, the Party has attempted to unite opinion in support of communist objectives – particularly in its hackneyed attacks against United States military opposition to the Viet Cong and the government of North Vietnam. Parlaying the legitimate aims of nonsubversive organizations which it has infiltrated, the Party seeks to mold among them a spearhead of dissent for Government policies and programs the communists oppose. Frequently, these objectives are attained without the Party's having to expend its own time, money and energy in the effort.

Prominent among Communist Party front groups is its three-year-old youth front, the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America. In alliance with other so-called "new left" organizations, such as the Students for a Democratic Society, the DuBois Clubs constantly promoted Communist Party programs principally by encouraging agitation and fomenting discord among the youth of our Nation.

The FBI investigates suspected communist front organizations for information on the true nature of their activities that may be referred to the Department of Justice for consideration pursuant to the provisions of Executive Order 10450 (see page 41) and the Internal Security Act of



AREAS OF COMMUNIST FRONT ACTIVITIES IN THE UNITED STATES

★ YOUTH

★ CULTURAL

★ EDUCATIONAL

★ WOMEN

★ CIVIL RIGHTS & LIBERTIES

★ LEGISLATION

★ MINORITIES

★ NEWS MEDIA

★ LABOR

★ PEACE

1950. However, in conducting investigations of reported communist infiltration into nonsubversive organizations, the FBI is concerned only with possible communist penetration and not with the legitimate activities of the groups.

On March 4, 1966, the Attorney General petitioned the Subversive Activities Control Board to order the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America to register as a communist front organization pursuant to the provisions of the Internal Security Act of 1950. The DuBois Clubs subsequently filed a complaint in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia to enjoin the Attorney General from proceeding against it on the grounds that the Internal Security Act of 1950 was unconstitutional. The court refused. However, it did grant the DuBois Clubs a stay of hearing until its appeal can be heard by the Supreme Court.

SUBVERSION FROM ABROAD

Under the protective cloak of their official establishments and United Nations missions, as well as through covert, illegal agent apparatuses, the Soviets and their satellite countries have continued to mount a formidable assault of blackmail and espionage against our democracy. It is the responsibility of the FBI to bare these operations, identify their participants, prevent the achievement of their goals, and develop evidence of violations of Federal laws by foreign or domestic conspirators.

Typical of hostile foreign intelligence operations directed against the United States are the following investigations of cases completed by the FBI during the year.

"You sold your soul for a mess of pottage. You sold your fellow Americans down the river and you did it for money." Such was the disparagement felt by a United States District Court Judge – as well as all proud Americans – toward retired United States Army Lt. Colonel William Henry Whalen who was sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment on March 1, 1967, for conspiring with Soviet agents Sergei A. Edemski and Mikhail A. Shumaev to commit espionage against the United States. By the time an intensive and widespread FBI investigation uncovered the Colonel's treachery with sufficient evidence to effect his arrest by FBI Agents at Alexandria, Virginia, on July 12, 1966, his Soviet principals, Edemski and Shumaev, were ensconced in their homeland.

Closing a military career that spanned more than two decades, Whalen spent his last few years of service with a "Top Secret" clearance in the Nation's capital attached to the Army Foreign Liaison Office and later the Joint Chiefs of Staff – positions that gave him priority among Soviet spies. Pleading guilty to the charges against him, Whalen admitted selling "...them the stuff," which more candidly was classified information from the Pentagon concerning the United States Strategic Air Command, missile defense systems and plans for the defense of Europe.

On the heels of this investigation was the strikingly similar pattern of another Soviet intelligence effort involving United States Air Force Staff Sergeant Herbert W. Boeckenhaupt, who held a "Top Secret" clearance in his duties as a cryptographic equipment repairman stationed at March Air Force Base, Riverside, California. Following a searching investigation by the FBI which identified his complicity with Aleksey R. Malinin, Soviet Embassy employee at Washington, D. C., Boeckenhaupt was arrested by FBI Agents on October 31, 1966, at March Air Force Base and charged with conspiracy to commit espionage against the United States. Malinin was declared persona non grata the same day and he left the United States 48 hours later. In May, 1967, the sergeant was found guilty by trial in United States District Court, Alexandria, Virginia, and was subsequently sentenced to 30 years' imprisonment. This conviction is under appeal by Boeckenhaupt.

Facts uncovered in this investigation also led to the conviction in January, 1967, of a London, England, businessman whose address had been found in the sergeant's possession. Serv-



MAJOR OBJECTIVES OF COMMUNIST-BLOC REPRESENTATIVES IN THE UNITED STATES

PENETRATION

INTELLIGENCE AGENCIES
CONGRESS
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
TECHNICAL ORGANIZATIONS
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
ANTICOMMUNIST GROUPS

INFORMATION

MILITARY RESEARCH AND
DEVELOPMENT
NUCLEAR, MISSILE AND SPACE
RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT
STRATEGIC GEOGRAPHIC AREAS
INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH,
METHODS AND PRODUCTION
DEFENSE PLANS
POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC
DEVELOPMENTS

PROPAGANDA

SPEECHES
PRESS RELEASES
PRINTED MATERIAL
RADIO AND TV APPEARANCES
PERSONAL CONTACTS
DELEGATIONS AND VISITS BY
OFFICIALS

ing as a communication channel for Soviet intelligence operations, the Briton was found guilty of violating the British Official Secrets Act and sentenced to four years' imprisonment.

Soviet intelligence, however, did not limit its efforts to penetrate United States security through just our military complex. Illustrative of its ceaseless quest for restricted information on American industrial and technological might was the case of Valentin A. Revin, 34-year-old Third Secretary of the Soviet Embassy in Washington, D. C. Revin, who first came to the United States as an exchange student during the Fall of 1958, returned to this country in June, 1963, as a Soviet Embassy employee. His true mission was revealed, however, when an American businessman reported to the FBI that Revin had offered him large sums of money to secure classified information about United States space programs, particularly the Surveyor moon probe. After investigation of his activities by the FBI, Revin, then a resident of Silver Spring, Maryland, with his wife and three-year-old child, was expelled from this country in September, 1966, for actions incompatible with his diplomatic status.

Savings and recoveries resulting from FBI investigations of espionage activities in the fiscal year exceeded \$490,000.

LATIN AMERICA

In the performance of its varied intelligence responsibilities, the FBI is ever alert to communist inroads in Latin America which are frequently designed to disrupt the orderly and peaceful

conduct of Governments in this hemisphere and which may affect the formulation and implementation of United States Government policy. Supplementing Kremlin-directed influence in this important area in recent years have been the zealous efforts of the Chinese communists and, to an even greater extent, the activities of militant revolutionaries of Cuba.

In addition to feeding on the political unrest that prevails in many Latin American countries, Peking and Havana-directed intelligence operations have used this area as a staging ground for their efforts to infiltrate the United States. With the continuing flow of refugees to this country from Cuba, the FBI must not only quickly identify those among them who have intelligence missions in the United States, but also keep abreast of anti-Cuban activities that may be in violation of Federal neutrality laws.

CHINA

Communist China continues to depict the United States as its number one enemy. With a background of increasing activity by Chinese communist agents throughout the world, the FBI is confronted with the potential threat posed by increased immigration of Chinese to this country. Over 17,000 Chinese entered the United States during the past year, and a similar number are expected during fiscal year 1968. While the vast majority of these individuals are legitimate refugees from Communist China, unquestionably this provides opportunities for the introduction of Chinese communist agents into this country and has required increased FBI vigilance in this sector.

In its continuing efforts to foment revolution and uprisings throughout the world, Communist China looms menacingly before the free world as an outlaw nation. Emboldened by Communist China's rapidly developing nuclear potential, Peking's agents will demand an ever-increasing share of FBI investigative attention.

NATIONALIST ACTIVITIES

FBI investigations also monitor the activities of militant groups that advocate violence as an alternative to the orderly determination by the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico of its future status. Prominent among these is the Movimiento Pro Independencia de Puerto Rico which supports the Government of Fidel Castro in Cuba and has vigorously opposed compulsory military service for Puerto Ricans. One of the key aims in these investigations is to detect and abort any planned violence by fanatical nationalist groups such as was experienced by the armed assault carried out against the President of the United States and members of Congress during the early 1950's.

So-called civil rights organizations preaching hatred for the white race, demanding immunity from laws, and advocating violence constitute a serious threat to our country's internal security. These organizations such as the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee and the Revolutionary Action Movement hope to disrupt the tranquility of our Nation with violence to further the concept of "black power." Leaders of these groups constantly attempt to spread domestic discord among Negroes by making inflammatory speeches and issuing hate-filled literature.

In addition to these cabals of hostility, FBI investigations must also contend with hate-type organizations that incite violence to deny others their constitutional rights. Among these are the numerous Klan organizations whose past propensity for violence has necessitated careful FBI scrutiny. As an example of this, 12 Klan members were indicted during the year by a Federal Grand Jury which charged them with violating Federal civil rights laws in the burning of Negro rights leader Vernon Dahmer's home in January, 1966, which incident just preceded his death that same day.

Prophets of violence are also found in an organization known as the "Minutemen," which proposes to wage armed guerrilla warfare against communism in the United States. Conducting secret training sessions where they instruct their followers in the use of weapons and explosives, this group has attracted close FBI examination for evidence of violations of Federal laws.



Cooperative Services

BENEFITS OF COOPERATION

IN AN AGE OF PROLIFIC CRIME which has taxed every resource of the community and Nation to combat it and posed colossal new challenges, the need for effective cooperation among law enforcement and its supporting public is greater than ever. A hub of law enforcement experience and resources, the FBI is enthusiastically committed to the improvement of all levels of the profession. In this central role the FBI provides expert assistance to local, state and other Federal law enforcement agencies in a variety of specialized and vital areas in the harsh struggle with criminality. Apace with a galaxy of demands for improved qualifications, training and skills for police officers, the FBI has undertaken bold programs to better serve these needs within the intricate array of law enforcement agencies that protect our dynamic and complex modern society.

The complete benefits of the free world's most sophisticated crime laboratory and most complete fingerprint identification facility are made available by the FBI, without charge, to the law enforcement community. Together with a broad program of skilled instruction in all facets of law enforcement responsibility, these services are extended to every level of the Nation's vast police network in return for the splendid cooperation and valued assistance it renders daily to the FBI.

POLICE TRAINING

Spurred by maturing plans for a new FBI law enforcement training center at Quantico, Virginia, and the encroachments of pervasive crime, the FBI conducted an accelerated program of expert law enforcement instruction during the year. More than 1,000 highly trained and experienced FBI Special Agents from all sections of the United States provided training assistance for over 177,000 municipal, city, county and state law enforcement officers in a record 6,045 schools held throughout the Nation. This instruction by the FBI included courses for recruit trainees ranging up through advanced training for supervisory and command personnel. In addition to assisting in the preparation of curricula and furnishing visual aids, FBI instructors lectured in every important area of law enforcement duties from basic investigative techniques through the delicate obligations of individual rights and community relations.

In its 32nd year of training more than 5,000 select law enforcement officers across the Nation, as well as some foreign police officers, the FBI National Academy has rightfully become known as the "West Point of Law Enforcement." Three thousand forty-four of its graduates are still active in law enforcement, and over 27 percent of these occupy top executive positions in their agencies.

The National Academy is the summit of law enforcement training. Staffed with expert FBI instructors qualified to lecture in all areas of law enforcement obligations, the intensified 12-week curriculum is designed to prepare the student officer as an administrator or instructor in his own department. Among the advanced instruction given is recurring emphasis placed on the human relations factor in law enforcement — a requisite ingredient of responsible and effective police performance. In the fiscal year, 200 officers, including a number from foreign countries, graduated from the FBI National Academy.

As a direct result of President Johnson's request of Congress in March, 1965, to provide the means for more Federal help for training and technical assistance to local and state law enforcement personnel, plans are near completion for an ultramodern FBI training center at Quantico, Virginia. This FBI Academy will be utilized for training FBI Agents and will also increase six-



FBI NATIONAL ACADEMY

**FIRST SESSION
BEGAN JULY 29, 1935**

**79 sessions held as of June, 1967, totaling 5,136 graduates
representing every state in the Union, the District of Columbia,
Puerto Rico, and many foreign countries**

**Over 27% of the graduates still in law enforcement
are executive heads of their departments**

fold, to 1,200, the number of FBI National Academy officers who can be trained each year.

Still another FBI training service is the Sectional Retraining Sessions held for National Academy graduates. Patterned after In-Service-type training, this year's session was attended by more than 300 graduates from the Northeastern States.

"Human Relations in Management" was the subject of extensive country-wide seminars conducted by FBI instructors in the fiscal year. These seminars, designed to encourage the better utilization of human resources by law enforcement management personnel, were attended by approximately 2,000 supervisory and command level officers.

THE FBI LABORATORY

Impressive accomplishments were made during the year by the FBI Laboratory in enlisting the finesse and certainty of science for the protection of our Nation from crime and subversion. Recording a significant increase of 16 percent over the previous fiscal year, the Laboratory conducted an unequaled 330,516 examinations from more than 42,500 requests received in FBI cases, from other Federal agencies and local law enforcement departments. Nearly 30 percent of these examinations were conducted for other agencies.

Comprising this record effort of incisive scientific examinations were 56,564 involving

translations and related matters; 203,210 in the document, photographic, and shoe and tire print fields; 70,158 concerning physics and chemistry; and 584 pertaining to radio engineering matters.

In the tradition of its milestone role in the development of modern law enforcement, the FBI Laboratory continues with a broad program of research into all phases of our exploding technology for techniques and equipment that will better serve the exacting space-age demands confronting the profession. As an outgrowth of this commitment, Laboratory techniques and procedure are among the most important areas of instruction given to municipal and state law enforcement officers attending FBI training sessions.

The range and quality of examinations conducted by the FBI Laboratory during the year are illustrated by these few examples:

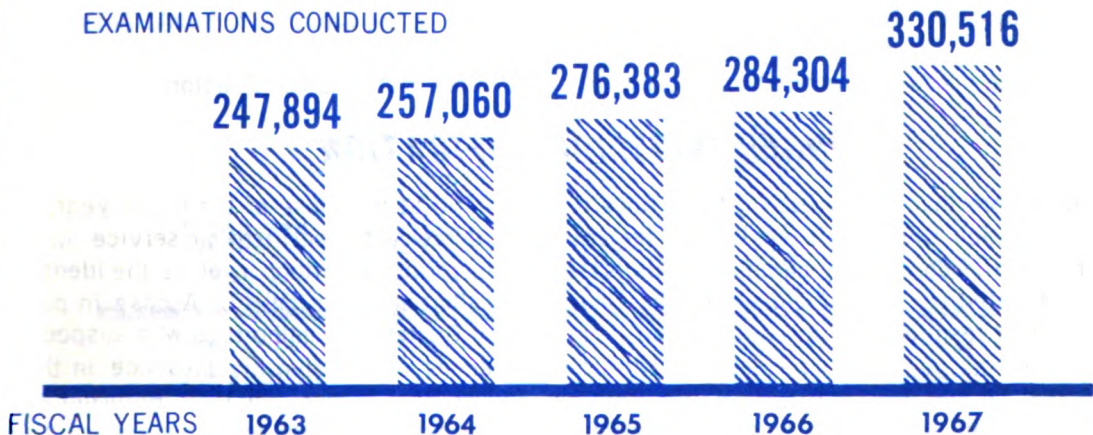
Anthony C. Ciallella, an electrician employed at the United States Naval Shipyard in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, conducted a profitable on-the-job bookmaking operation until his arrest by FBI Agents. Incidental to his arrest, torn portions of shipping tags were recovered on which Ciallella had encrypted his wagers. Laboratory Cryptanalysts successfully reconstructed all 149 pieces of the shredded tags and from them deciphered an astounding series of coded notes. Among these were 1,350 numbers wagers and 210 horse race wagers. In a bitterly fought trial, the Cryptanalyst's expert testimony was of paramount importance in Ciallella's conviction — the first successful prosecution in that judicial district of a bookmaker charged with conducting his illicit business on United States property and time.

In November, 1966, officials of the National Archives requested the FBI to determine if the handwriting of the Bill of Rights could have been prepared by William Lambert, an engrossing clerk in the House of Representatives when that historic document was penned. Comparing known



FBI LABORATORY SERVICES

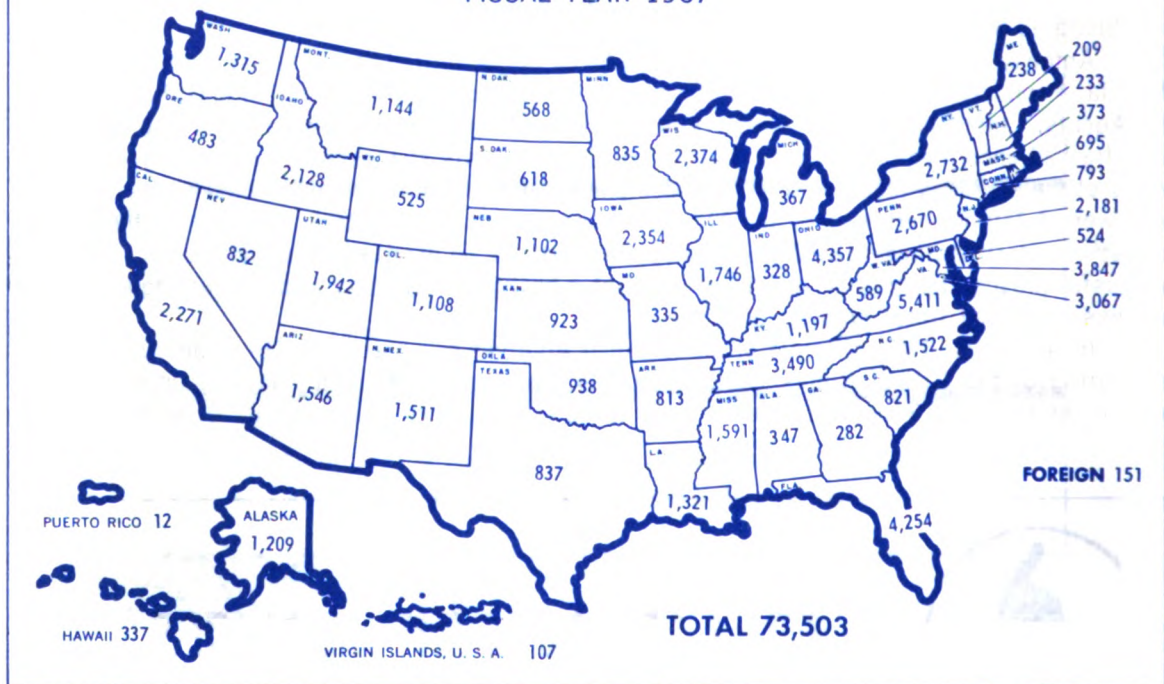
EXAMINATIONS CONDUCTED





FBI LABORATORY EXAMINATIONS MADE FOR NON-FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES

FISCAL YEAR 1967



samples of Lambert's handwriting with that of the Bill, FBI document examiners concluded that he had unquestionably penned the original. At a ceremony commemorating the 175th Anniversary of the ratification of the Bill of Rights held in December, 1966, at the National Archives Building in Washington, D. C., it was publicly announced that the FBI Laboratory was responsible for confirming the long-concealed recognition of Lambert's role in our Nation's early history.

FINGERPRINT IDENTIFICATION

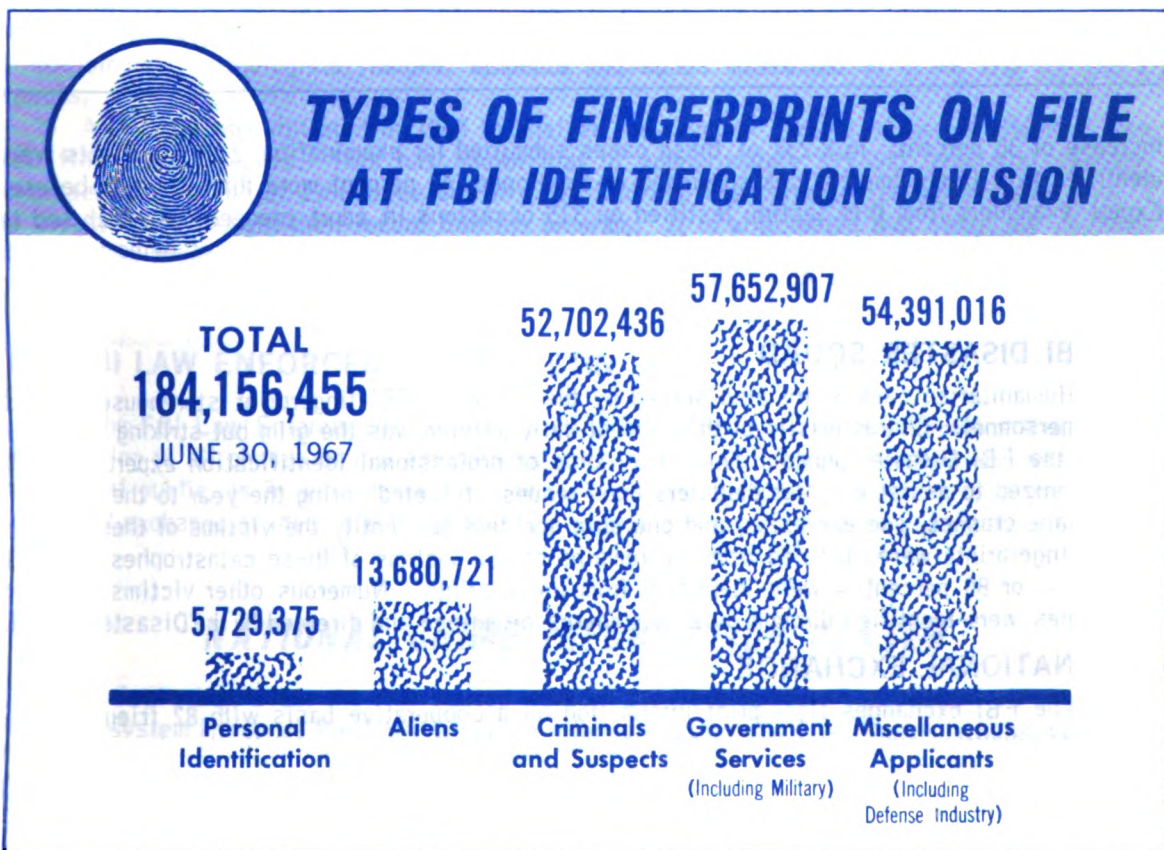
With more than 184 million sets of fingerprints on file at the close of the fiscal year, the FBI Identification Division is easily the largest law enforcement identification service in the free world. While the primary purpose of this massive fingerprint repository involves the identification of arrested persons, it quite often has exonerated the seemingly guilty. A case in point during the year resulted from the arrest of an individual by Guatemalan authorities who suspected strongly, from his physical appearance and the circumstances surrounding his presence in their country, that he was identical with Martin Bormann, former Nazi leader. In 1945, Bormann was sentenced to death in absentia by the International Military Tribunal which found him responsible for the genocidal murders of thousands of helpless victims during World War II.

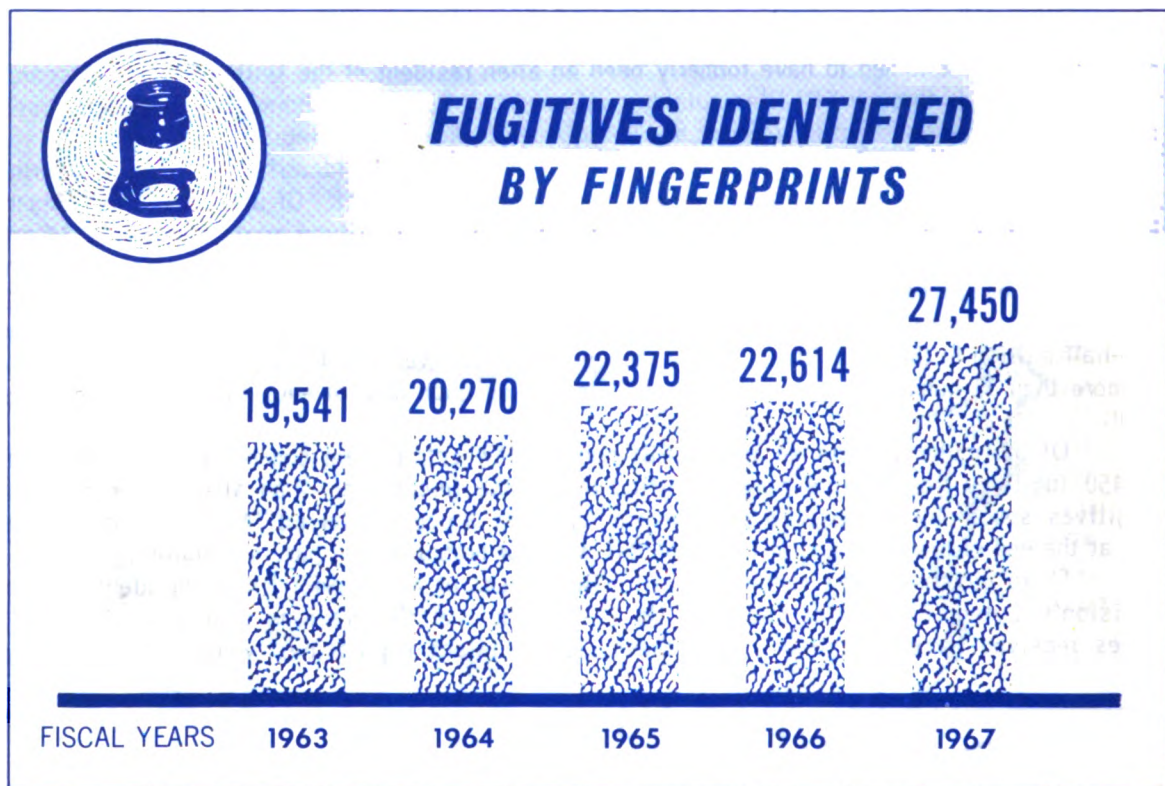
After fingerprinting their suspect, the Guatemalan police requested the FBI to verify his identity when he claimed to have formerly been an alien resident of the United States. A search of his fingerprints through FBI files quickly confirmed that he was not Bormann, but a former merchant seaman who was born in Uruguay and had resided in the United States.

Nearly seven million fingerprints were received by the FBI Identification Division during fiscal year 1967, the largest number in any year since World War II. Of the 184,156,455 fingerprints on file at the end of the year, 52,702,436 represented arrest-type prints and 5,729,375 are maintained as personal identification. The balance consists of fingerprints of aliens, Federal Government employees, members of the Armed Forces, and miscellaneous applicants. Nearly 17 million persons are estimated to be represented in the criminal files and just over sixty-three and one-half million in the civil files. These staggering figures were compiled by the average receipt of more than 11 hundred fingerprint cards for processing each hour of each workday in the fiscal year.

Of particular importance to the FBI and the law enforcement community is the fact that 27,450 fugitives from justice were identified during the fiscal year — an all-time record high. Fugitives sought by various law enforcement agencies accounted for 60,740 wanted notices in file at the end of the year, and of these, 36,891 were for probation and parole violators.

Sharp increases were recorded in all major phases of work performed by the Identification Division's Latent Fingerprint Section. Up 22 percent over the previous year were the 23,621 cases received for examination. From these, 29,929 latent impressions were developed — an





increase of 30 percent. In 2,237 of these cases submitted for examination, 2,571 suspects were identified from latent impressions submitted or developed, 40 percent more than the year before. Expert examiners from this Section testified on 315 occasions in court proceedings which led to more than 1,000 years in prison terms, 15 life sentences and six death sentences being imposed. More than one third of these appearances were made in behalf of State authorities in other than Federal courts.

THE FBI DISASTER SQUAD

Humanitarian causes are also served by the mammoth FBI fingerprint storehouse and its skilled personnel. Characteristic of this almost daily service was the grim but striking performance of the FBI Disaster Squad. This elite corps of professional identification experts, which was organized to assist in major disasters upon request, traveled during the year to the sites of six airplane crashes, one explosion, and one ship accident to identify the victims of these tragedies. Fingerprints were obtained from the remains of 152 victims of these catastrophes and 121 of these — or 80 percent — were identified from these prints. Numerous other victims of these misfortunes were identified through other procedures organized and directed by the Disaster Squad.

INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE

The FBI exchanges fingerprint information on a cooperative basis with 82 friendly non-communist countries and United States possessions outside the continental limits. In connection with this program, 15,749 sets of fingerprints were received, 1,666 of which were identified with those on file in the FBI Identification Division. In return, the FBI submitted 233 fingerprint cards abroad and 49 of these were identified.

PUBLICATIONS

Numerous requests for law enforcement information are received by the FBI from members of the profession, educators, students and other citizens. To meet this demand, the FBI prints a number of booklets, charts and other items. Some are technical in nature and are restricted in distribution to law enforcement personnel. Others are available to the general public.

THE UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING PROGRAM

The Uniform Crime Reporting Program is a nationwide voluntary effort by law enforcement agencies directed toward the collection, analysis and publication of crime figures for the United States. The FBI compiles these statistics and publishes them in an annual bulletin. This publication, Uniform Crime Reports, provides data on crime trends and rates by state, geographic division and population group. This bulletin is supplemented during the year with statistical releases showing crime trends quarterly. These trends are based on a Crime Index which is the only nationwide measure of the volume and type of criminal activity.

The fundamental purpose of the Uniform Crime Reporting Program is to furnish worthwhile information to assist the heads of law enforcement agencies in the administration and operation of their departments. To this end, data is collected on four major items of primary interest to these executives, namely: (1) offenses known to police; (2) age, sex and race of persons arrested; (3) police disposition of persons arrested; and (4) police employee information. In addition to their use by police executives, the statistics published by the FBI are being used increasingly by sociologists, penologists, judges, students and others interested in crime and its social aspects.

A program was initiated in 1963 to analyze the criminal careers of known offenders from their fingerprint records. This has shown that of approximately 175,000 individual offenders processed by the end of 1966 three out of every four had been arrested on some charge prior to the arrest which brought their record into the program. It is anticipated that continued development of this program will provide information of great assistance to those concerned with the administration of justice as well as to the student of crime.

THE FBI LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN

The FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin, a monthly professional journal, contains timely articles relating to all phases of law enforcement work. This publication, which is not available to the general public, is in wide demand by law enforcement agencies and serves as a medium for the mutual exchange of ideas and the discussion of problems confronting the profession.

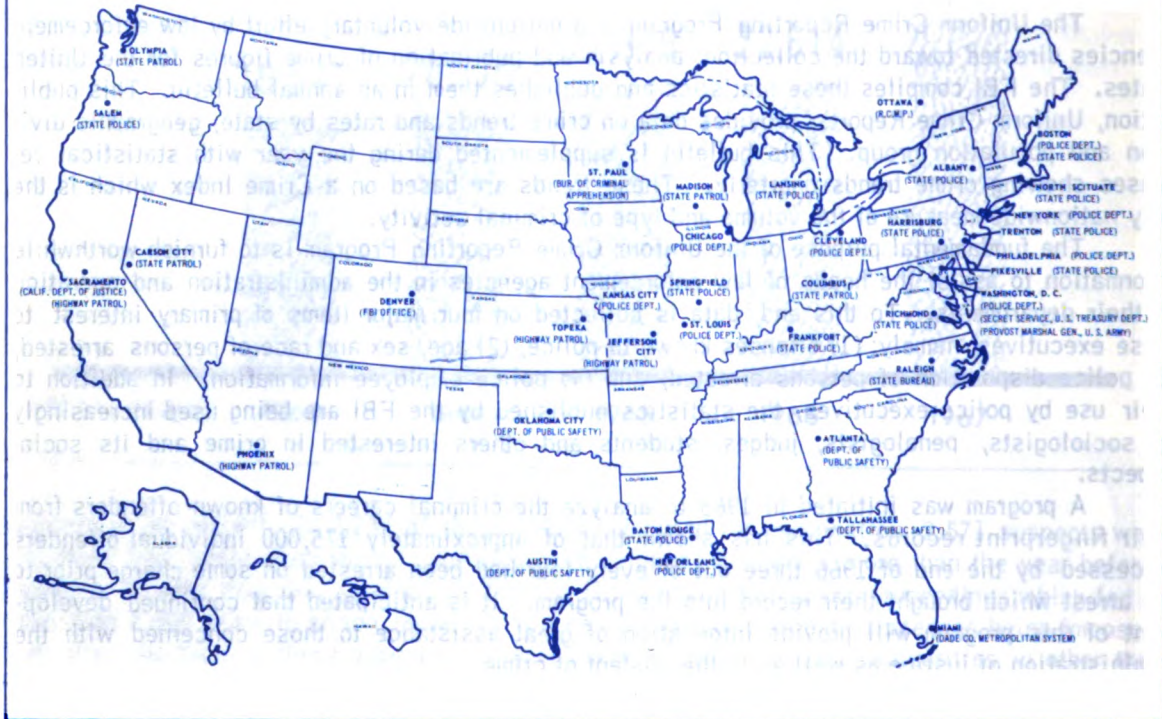
NATIONAL CRIME INFORMATION CENTER

In September, 1965, the FBI started work on the development of a national electronic information system known as the National Crime Information Center. This Center is being designed to complement the development of metropolitan and statewide electronic systems, holding forth the prospect of an eventual nationwide information network that will make available to each law enforcement agency, in a matter of seconds, data concerning wanted persons and criminal acts.

The FBI's National Crime Information Center includes data regarding stolen automobiles



NATIONAL CRIME INFORMATION CENTER ***Law Enforcement Agencies to be Participating*** ***in System by December, 1967***



unrecovered after a specified time, stolen property in certain categories, all Federal fugitives and fugitives wanted for the commission of state felonies. The Center serves as an index to the documented files maintained by the local agencies and does not itself contain complete detailed information regarding the crimes.

High-speed computers, the heart of the National Crime Information Center, are located in FBI Headquarters, Washington, D. C. The Center became operational in January, 1967, and is rapidly expanding its communications network to tie in local systems throughout the United States.

Applicant and Employee Investigations

PROTECTING THE GOVERNMENT

THE INTEGRITY OF THE FEDERAL SERVICE is protected by FBI investigations of various Government applicants and employees. Serving as a screen, these investigations guard against subversive and criminal elements which might infest the Federal Government. This protector role also requires the FBI to investigate any unscrupulous or fallacious claims affecting the Government which stem from civil matters.

INVESTIGATIVE RESPONSIBILITIES

FEDERAL EMPLOYEE SECURITY PROGRAM

Since 1942 the FBI has been conducting investigations concerning the loyalty of Federal employees. These inquiries are conducted under the provisions of Executive Order 10450 which requires the FBI to check through its files the names and fingerprints of employees and applicants in the Executive Branch of the Government. Only in those instances where allegations of disloyalty exist does the FBI conduct an investigation. However, in the course of these investigations, factors bearing on suitability, such as drunkenness, drug addiction, immorality, dishonesty and susceptibility to coercion, are also developed. The results are furnished by the FBI – without bias, conclusion or recommendation – to the interested Government agency for its determination of employment suitability.

A total of 574,029 individual security forms were handled by the FBI under the provisions of Executive Order 10450 during the 1967 fiscal year. As a result of processing these forms, and on the basis of specific requests by Federal agencies and complaints received directly by the FBI, 1,211 preliminary inquiries and 853 full field investigations were instituted during the year. Many of these disproved the allegations against the applicant or employee concerned.

UNITED NATIONS LOYALTY PROGRAM

American citizens employed by, or seeking employment with, the United Nations and other international organizations of which the United States is a member are investigated by the FBI when information of a disloyal nature concerning them is developed. Under this program eight preliminary inquiries and 56 full field loyalty investigations were instituted in the fiscal year.

DEPARTMENTAL APPLICANTS

At the request of the Department of Justice, the FBI conducts investigations of individuals to be employed in the Department's various divisions and bureaus. These investigations include applicants for the Bureau of Prisons, the Immigration and Naturalization Service, Federal judgeships, United States Attorneys and their assistants, and the position of United States Marshal. Also investigated are maintenance employees who have access to FBI space. Thirty-seven hundred investigations of this type were handled by the FBI during the year.

OTHER REQUESTS

Public Law 298 provides that the Civil Service Commission shall have primary responsibility for conducting applicant investigations. It specifies, however, that the FBI shall handle those inquiries where the President so directs, where the position involved is certified as one of high sensitivity, or where data indicating possible disloyalty are discovered. Within these provisions, the Civil Service Commission requested 232 investigations for various agencies in the fiscal year 1967.

Other applicant or employee investigations conducted or initiated by the FBI during the 1967 fiscal year included: 597 for the White House and Cabinet officers; 69 for certain Congressional committees; 2,725 for the Atomic Energy Commission; 25 for the Agency for International Development; 11 for the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency; 20 for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration; and 392 for the Peace Corps.

The FBI conducts applicant investigations of persons requesting Presidential pardons after felony convictions in United States District Courts. These inquiries are made to determine the activities and character of the applicants who seek through the pardons to gain restoration of certain civil rights denied them as a result of their convictions. As a matter of cooperation with the United States Pardon Attorney, applicant inquiries are also conducted concerning persons who apply for executive clemency, but only in those cases where the applicant was originally convicted of an offense within the jurisdiction of the FBI. A total of 435 investigations for pardon or executive clemency were completed and furnished to the Pardon Attorney in the 1967 fiscal year.

NAME CHECKS

The FBI is responsible for coordinating information regarding national security and disseminating it to appropriate agencies of the Executive Branch of the Government. Data of obvious interest to other agencies in carrying out their duties are promptly disseminated as they are received and, in addition, information in FBI files is furnished in response to name check requests from these agencies. Over two million such requests were handled during the fiscal year.

CIVIL INVESTIGATIONS

Important savings to the Nation's taxpayers result each year from civil investigations conducted by the FBI in matters in which the Government is a party in interest. These cases, many of which involve highly technical accounting problems, were responsible for savings and recoveries amounting to more than \$143,000,000 in the fiscal year.

A breakdown of the amounts recorded in some categories of these cases included: Admiralty Matters, \$5,278,147; Alien Property Custodian Matters, \$1,483,273; Ascertaining Financial Ability, \$2,604,357; Court of Claims, \$22,311,115; Federal Tort Claims Act, \$90,497,641; and Renegotiation Act, \$21,535,000.



Administrative Functions

ORGANIZATION

IN ITS SERVICE TO ALL AREAS of the Federal Government and the law enforcement community, the FBI is resolutely dedicated to order, precision and efficiency in its own operations. FBI performance in all phases of its varied responsibilities is inspired by its internal administration and immeasurably complemented by the proud, unselfish diligence of its thousands of employees.

DIVISIONS AND OFFICES

The FBI Headquarters staff at Washington, D. C., is divided into ten Divisions and each is headed by an Assistant Director. Supervising all FBI activities, these Divisions have carefully defined responsibilities to insure close supervision and avoid duplication of effort. Economy of operations is always harnessed with the discharge of FBI duties.

FBI Field Offices were located in 57 major cities across the Nation and in the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico at the end of the fiscal year with plans for the fifty-eighth to open in September, 1967, at Sacramento, California. Each office is headed by a Special Agent in Charge and all are manned 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. These Field Offices have approximately 500 Resident Agencies (suboffices) which provide prompt and economic handling of investigative matters in their areas.

Facilitating the exchange of information with foreign agencies on matters relating to international crime and subversive activities, the FBI maintains liaison posts in the capitals of 11 other countries and Hong Kong.

PERSONNEL

At the close of the 1967 fiscal year, there were 15,596 employees on the rolls of the FBI, including 6,631 Special Agents and 8,965 clerical, stenographic and technical personnel. Significantly, almost 69 percent of the Special Agents and over 21 percent of the noninvestigative personnel had served more than ten years by the end of the year. The prevalence of large numbers of experienced career employees has frequently enabled the FBI to efficiently carry out additional responsibilities without corresponding increases in manpower.

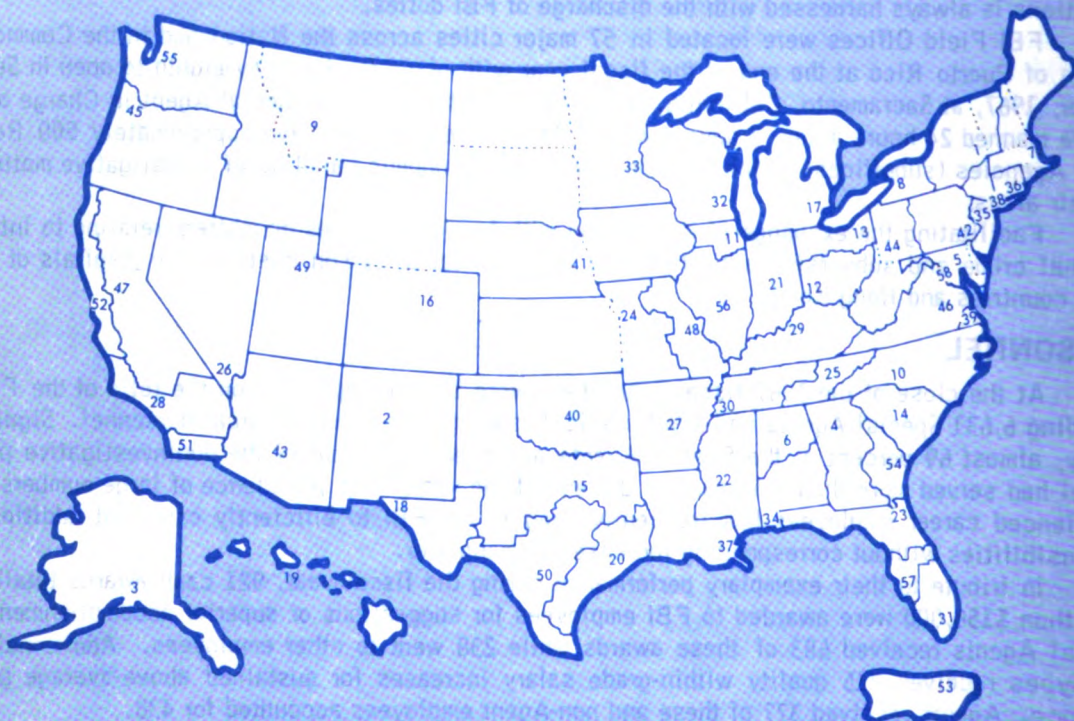
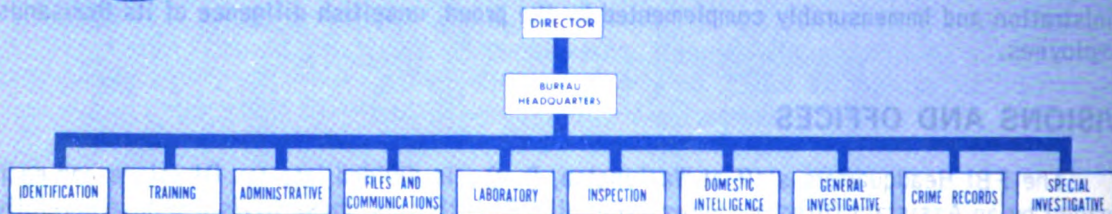
In tribute to their exemplary performance during the fiscal year, 921 cash awards totaling more than \$156,000 were awarded to FBI employees for suggestions or superior accomplishments. Special Agents received 683 of these awards while 238 went to other employees. Additionally, employees received 815 quality within-grade salary increases for sustained above-average performance. Agents received 377 of these and non-Agent employees accounted for 438.

The FBI recruits its own personnel. All applicants for employment with the FBI must meet rigid requirements, and those with the necessary qualifications are afforded probative background investigations to assess their individual caliber. Only those with the greatest potential are offered appointments, which begin with an extensive training program covering all aspects of the duties they are expected to perform. Training periods for new employees range from a few days for some clerical positions to 14 weeks for Special Agents. Training, however, is never at an end in the FBI. Refresher courses and a wide range of specialized training programs are given periodically to all employees to insure that they are kept abreast of any new developments affecting their work.



ORGANIZATION OF THE FBI

Divisions and Field Offices

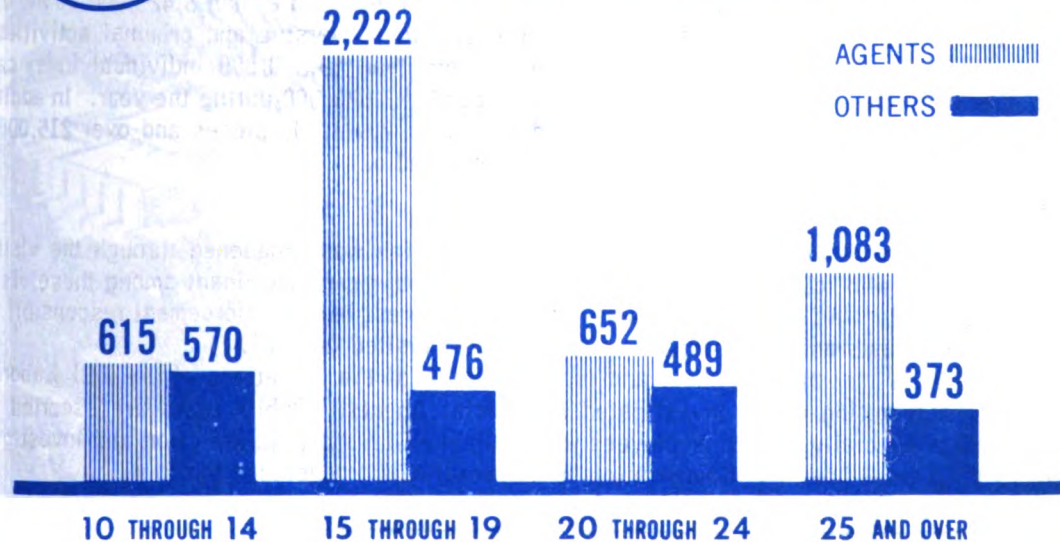


1 ALBANY	11 CHICAGO	21 INDIANAPOLIS	31 MIAMI	41 OMAHA	51 SAN DIEGO
2 ALBUQUERQUE	12 CINCINNATI	22 JACKSON	32 MILWAUKEE	42 PHILADELPHIA	52 SAN FRANCISCO
3 ANCHORAGE	13 CLEVELAND	23 JACKSONVILLE	33 MINNEAPOLIS	43 PHOENIX	53 SAN JUAN
4 ATLANTA	14 COLUMBIA	24 KANSAS CITY	34 MOBILE	44 PITTSBURGH	54 SAVANNAH
5 BALTIMORE	15 DALLAS	25 KNOXVILLE	35 NEWARK	45 PORTLAND	55 SEATTLE
6 BIRMINGHAM	16 DENVER	26 LAS VEGAS	36 NEW HAVEN	46 RICHMOND	56 SPRINGFIELD
7 BOSTON	17 DETROIT	27 LITTLE ROCK	37 NEW ORLEANS	47 SACRAMENTO*	57 TAMPA
8 BUFFALO	18 EL PASO	28 LOS ANGELES	38 NEW YORK	48 ST. LOUIS	58 WASHINGTON, D.C.
9 BUTTE	19 HONOLULU	29 LOUISVILLE	39 NORFOLK	49 SALT LAKE CITY	
10 CHARLOTTE	20 HOUSTON	30 MEMPHIS	40 OKLAHOMA CITY	50 SAN ANTONIO	

* Established during September, 1967



LENGTH OF SERVICE OF FBI PERSONNEL



YEARS OF SERVICE AS OF JUNE 30, 1967

SPECIAL SERVICES

Modern data processing equipment is utilized in the performance of many statistical and administrative functions at FBI Headquarters. This computerized equipment also assists field investigations when used for special accounting projects. With the pilot phase of the FBI National Crime Information Center instituted during the fiscal year, data processing facilities at FBI Headquarters have been considerably expanded.

Valuable assistance is also given to FBI investigations by Exhibits Specialists at FBI Headquarters. These experts in the field of graphic arts, among many other outstanding services rendered, prepare artists' conception drawings of suspects in investigations as well as design and construct exhibits, models and charts to assist FBI personnel in the presentation of testimony in court. In the fiscal year, 401 artists' conceptions and 154 trial exhibits were prepared by this unit.

INSPECTIONS

A highly trained staff of Inspectors is maintained for periodic examinations into all facets of the operations of each FBI field office, liaison post, and Resident Agency, as well as each of the Divisions at FBI Headquarters. These inspections are designed to assure maximum efficiency and economy of operation, peak utilization of manpower and equipment, correction of weaknesses, and discovery and evaluation of new techniques and procedures. Assisting the Inspectors in this most important function is a cadre of select Aides whose performance has merited their future

consideration for advanced administrative and executive positions in the FBI. Through its valuable experience in every sector of FBI activities, the inspection staff also serves as a training ground for the FBI's management development program.

During the fiscal year the inspection staff conducted 93 inspections and 66 miscellaneous surveys and inquiries.

FILES AND COMMUNICATIONS

At the heart of FBI operations are files which numbered more than 5,425,000 at the close of the year. This pool of information, relating mostly to subversive and criminal activities, is efficiently catalogued through a master index of more than 53,520,000 individual index cards. Name check searches through this master index exceeded 3,036,000 during the year. In addition, mail dispatched from FBI Headquarters totaled more than 2,618,000 pieces and over 215,000 expedite messages were handled by telegraph, teletype or radio.

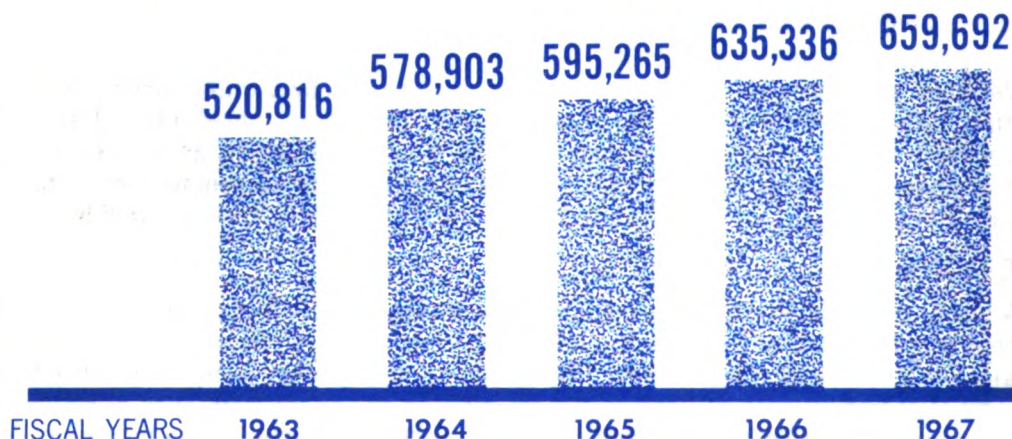
TOURS

Public knowledge of FBI activities and jurisdiction was broadened through the visits of 659,692 persons who toured FBI Headquarters in the fiscal year. Dominant among these visitors were young people who, as a group, displayed a keen interest in law enforcement responsibilities. Many foreign tourists and law enforcement officers also visited the FBI.

The tours last about an hour and include a view of the operations of the FBI Laboratory and exhibits depicting cases investigated by Special Agents. Public tours are escorted by a select staff of specially trained employees who explain FBI history, jurisdiction and investigative operations. A brief firearms demonstration by a Special Agent concludes the tour.



VISITORS TO FBI HEADQUARTERS GUIDED TOURS



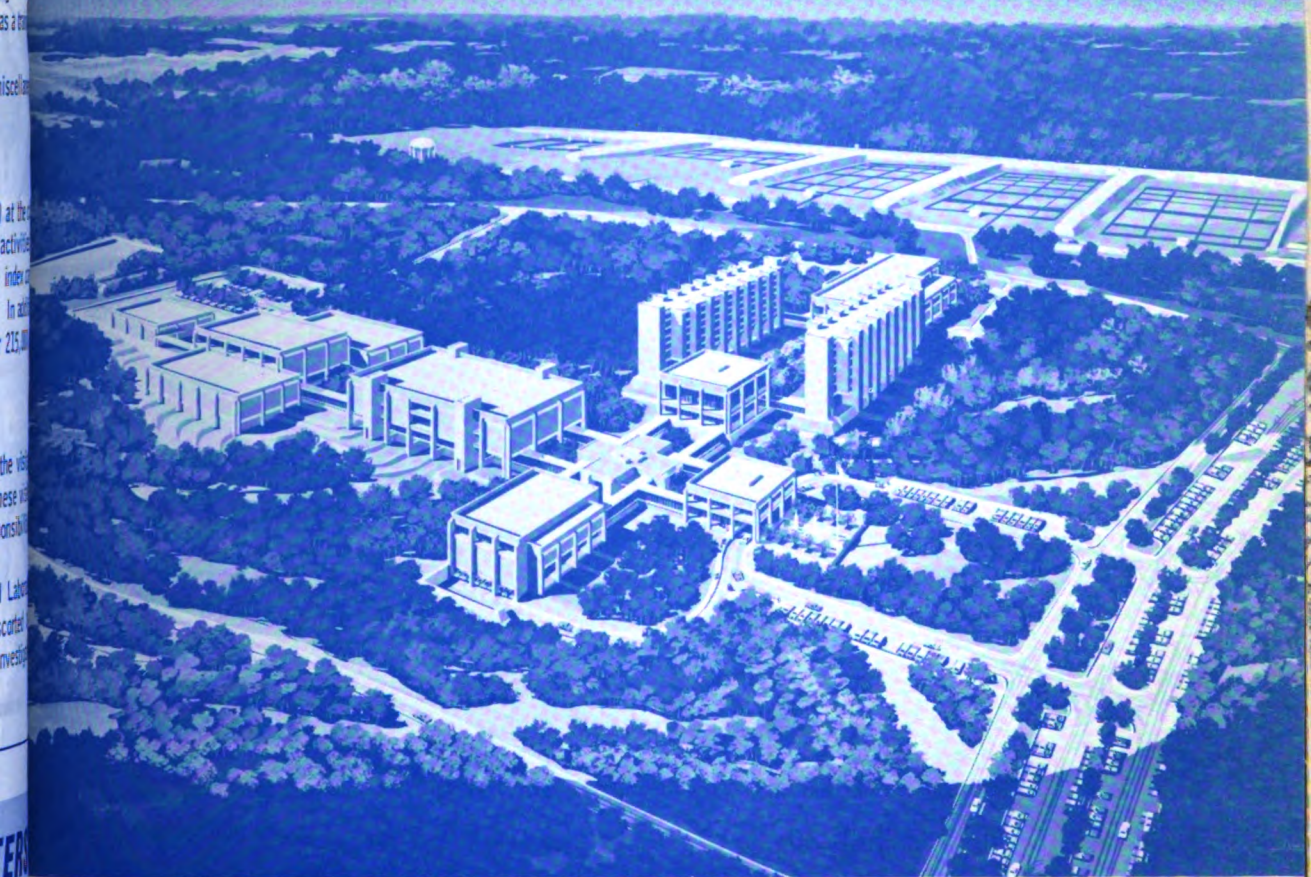
Planning for the Future.....

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NEW FBI ACADEMY DESIGN

The above design has been accepted for the new FBI Academy at Quantico, Va. Plans for its construction were near completion at the close of the fiscal year. The new complex of nine major buildings will replace the existing Academy on the U. S. Marine Corps Base at Quantico.

The modern facilities will be used for the training of FBI Agents and other law enforcement officers from local and state agencies throughout the country. They are a direct result of President Johnson's request of Congress in March, 1965, to provide means for more Federal help for training and technical assistance to local and state law enforcement personnel.

This expansion in training by the FBI, approved by the President and Congress, will increase sixfold the number of qualified law enforcement officers, making a total of 1,200 who can attend the Academy each year.

